

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 205

LAST EDITION

RUSSIAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED BY LOYAL SOLDIERS

Government Troops Stop Rioting
Started by Extremists—British
Troops Share in Futile Effort
to Save the Sereth Line

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—While official news from Petrograd is lacking, it appears from the latest reports to hand this morning that Petrograd has again been the scene of a revolt by a section of extremists, but the timely intervention of Government troops succeeded in suppressing the trouble, after some rioting and fighting.
It is stated that General Korniloff's orders for the shooting of traitors and marauders are now being carried out and the commander of the Grenadier division, who refused to fire on deserters, has been removed.
Guns and cavalry and Cossacks and the Galician armies have apparently stood loyally by the Government. A British armored car section, together with the Russian contingent and the Cossacks, held the line of the Sereth till all hope of saving the position was lost.

Russian Conditions Reverses Have Tended to Strengthen Dictator's Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials regard as something more than a mere coincidence the remarkable agreement of Ambassador Francis in Petrograd and the Russian Ambassador here, concerning the situation in Russia. Ambassador Bakmeteff is convinced that the setback on the Galician front will serve to give the Russian people the discipline they have needed. Without any possible way of knowing the Russian Ambassador's opinion, Ambassador Francis has reported to the State Department that the military reverses have immensely strengthened the Government's hand in Petrograd, and that the impossibility of controlling the army by soldiers' committees has been shown. He says this lesson has led to a universal demand for stronger discipline.
The Ambassador's report is more than ordinarily optimistic. Conditions political are developing quite similar
(Continued on page nine, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

From all the news available it would seem that the Russian forces in Galicia and further north are beginning to make a stand against the Austro-German advance. Berlin still records steady progress for the army of Prince Leopold, but speaks of a "stubborn resistance" on the part of the Russians.
Berlin also announces the capture of Kolomea, the important railway junction on the Stanislaw-Czernowitz railway, some 30 miles southeast of the former city. London reports a British armored car section as having assisted the Russians in the effort to hold the line of the Sereth. In Rumania, the successful advance of General Rofoza Averesco still continues and Petrograd reports that the Rumanians have moved their line forward seven and one half miles, gaining all their objectives and occupying 10 villages. More than 400 prisoners, together with guns and other war material, were captured by the Rumanians.
Paris again reports an abortive German attack on the French positions south and west of Moronvillers in the Champagne. There is no news of
(Continued on page nine, column one)



In Galician theater
Under pressure, the Russians have given up Kolomea, but are resisting stubbornly German advance near Tarnopol

FOUR STATES UNITE TO CHECK I. W. W.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah are planning to work together to check internal troubles in their states, particularly illegal activities of the I. W. W. during the war, Gov. Moses Alexander of Idaho asserts.

NEW LIGHT ON ORIGIN OF WAR

Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia
Drawn Up at Potsdam, Says
London Paper—Chancellor
Tried to Withdraw

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—That details of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia presented at Belgrade on the evening of July 23 were drawn up at a Potsdam meeting, at which were present the Kaiser, von Bethmann-Hollweg, von Tirpitz, von Falkenhayn, von Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tisza and von Hotzendorf is the surprising statement made in the London Times today. That The Times is confident of its authority is indicated by the display given to this news item on its editorial page.
The Times article refers to a remark in Herr Hase's speech in the Reichstag last week, in which he refers to the "meeting of July 5, 1914." It then makes the above statement regarding this meeting at which von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present. The meeting reckoned upon and decided to accept the consequence of Russia going to war in consequence of the ultimatum. The Kaiser then left for Norway, it is said, with the object of throwing dust into the eyes of the French and Russian governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would remain neutral, von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw but it was too late.
The Times declares itself unable to reveal how the facts became known, but says the subject came up eight weeks ago in a secret session of the budget committee of the Reichstag when Herr Jagow challenged a certain minister to deny the facts and to the astonishment of other deputies the minister did not deny them but declined to make a statement. The matter created immense excitement and was possibly a factor in the recent political crisis.

RED SOX MANAGER JOINS THE NAVY

Manager John J. Barry of the Boston American League Baseball Club was enrolled this morning at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a yeoman of the third class in the United States Naval Reserve.
Barry appeared rather unexpectedly at the navy yard, filled out an application blank, passed the customary physical examination, and was enrolled. It is expected that he will join the colors at the end of the baseball season.
Manager Barry is one of the best-known major league baseball players. He was for a number of years shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics when they were winning championships with considerable regularity. In 1915 he was bought by the Boston Americans and was placed at second base where he was a big factor in winning the American League pennant and world's championship that year. He played the same position in 1916 and when Manager W. F. Carrigan decided not to manage the Red Sox this year, was named manager and captain by President H. H. Frazee.

INJUNCTION STAY GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The injunction issued by Judge Hand restraining the Federal authorities from holding the August number of the Socialist magazine out of the mails has been held up by a stay granted by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court, and he will hear argument on it at Windsor, Vt., on Aug. 2.

DAILY INDEX FOR JULY 28, 1917

Automobiles	Page 13
Canada-Mexico Highway Planned	
Motorists	
Pikes Peak Highway	
Business and Finance	Pages 16-17
Stock Market Quotations	
Week's Review of Finance	
Midsummer Business Slows Down	
Market Opinions	
Dividends Declared	
Produce Prices	
Weather Report	
Editorials	Page 22
The Red Cross	
Getting Down to Facts	
The Italian Socialist and the War	
Cooperation in the United Kingdom	
Language	
Notes and Comments	
European War	
Official War Reports	
Russian Revolt Suppressed	
United States Demands Action to End the War	
Warning Given to Scandinavia	
Mr. Asquith and Peace Question	
Lord Robert Cecil and Shipping	
Netherlands Minister Defends Neutrality	
Nonpartisan Leader on Defensive	
Fashions and the Household	Page 20
A Japanese Chair	
Between Seasons Clothes	
General News	
Daily War Cost to United States	
Picketing May Delay Suffrage Amendment	



Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

MR. HURLBURT'S SERVICES FREE

Boston Attorney Conducting
Bonding Inquiry Gives His
Time to Finance Board as "a
Taxpayer and Citizen"

Henry F. Hurlburt, the Boston attorney who has been conducting the hearings by the Boston Finance Commission into the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston, has done so entirely without charge for his services, the Finance Commission made public yesterday evening.
Attorney Hurlburt said he was helping the Finance Commission "as an attorney, a taxpayer and a citizen of Boston," without compensation. On Wednesday afternoon when the hearings came to a close until sometime next fall he said that the fact he had rendered his services without charge must be made public by the commission not himself. He declared at that time he had no interest in the investigation other than to be of service to the city.
Mr. Hurlburt expressed himself as very well satisfied with the result attained so far in the investigation. He said the hearing had established that the city of Boston is paying 40 cents a \$100 on much of its bonding, while the Boston and Maine pays but 18 cents per \$100, according to William J. Hobbs, second vice-president and controller, who testified before the commission.
On the evidence brought out concerning the Oakmount Land Company and the \$10,000 contributed to it by two men connected with contracting firms doing business with the city of Boston, Mr. Hurlburt declined to comment. He said the testimony of the witnesses he had examined was public, that it bore its own interpretation, that any citizen could read it and form his own opinion. On what was ahead of the commission in the way of still further investigating the bonding business and the profits made thereby, Attorney Hurlburt did not comment.
(Continued on page seven, column five)

Albert Thomas Has Confidence in New Russia
Canberra Plans Moving Slowly
Denver's Civic Center Plans
Women of Free Russia Convene
Need of Patriots in America
New Plan for Rationing of Neutrals
Railroads Impose Embargo in Anticipation of Strike
Editors Comment on Food Bill Delay
Senator Bankhead Warns Against More Delay
New York Attempts to Solve Food Problem
String Beans Bring Large Profits
Charlotte May Lose Cantonment
Real Estate and Shipping
Suffrage Drive for New York State
Illustrations
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen
On the Italian Fighting Front
Japanese Chair
Roman Arch, Orange, Provence
Music
Mr. John Ireland, Thinker in Music
University Teaches Community Music
Special Articles
By Other Editors
Impressions of Stockholm Trip
People in the News
Sporting
Golfers Play at Garden City
May Cancel World's Series
Tennis Tourney at Greenwich
The Home Forum
"I Was Sick, and Ye Visited Me"
The True Christian Household (Poem)

COAST ARTILLERY MEN ON PARADE

Members of First Regiment Are
Reviewed Before Leaving for
Permanent Duty in the Various
Boston Harbor Defences

Through enthusiastic crowds and past official reviewing stands, the first regiment of Massachusetts Coast Artillery, the largest of the military organization mobilized in Boston this week, marched today from the South Armory to Rowe's wharf, where most of the men embarked in a Government steamer for forts in the harbor. The part of the regiment assigned to Ft. Banks and Heath went by train. At full war strength, which it practically had today, the regiment numbers 1411 men.

The route of march was from the armory on Irvington Street, down Huntington Avenue to Boylston Street to Arlington, to Beacon, past the State House, to School and past the City Hall, to Washington, to Summer, to High and in Atlantic Avenue to the wharf. At the State House Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge acted in place of Governor McCall and with him was Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens. At the City Hall, Councilman Walter Ballantyne was the official reviewer in place of Mayor Curley, who is absent from the city.

An auxiliary to the coast artillery was organized yesterday at a meeting in the South Armory on Irvington Street, where the men have been stationed since mobilization Wednesday. The offer of the rooms of the Sons of the American Revolution, at 215 Washington Street, for its headquarters was accepted by the auxiliary. The purpose of this organization will be to furnish supplies for the men and to aid them in anyway possible.
Another Massachusetts regiment went into camp yesterday, when the Eighth arrived at Lynnfield, and layed
(Continued on page eight, column one)

RAILROAD EMBARGO ON IF MEN STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Notice of an embargo on livestock and perishable freight to and through Chicago has been sent out by the 19 railroads which have been threatened by a strike of 2500 switchmen today. Frank Hasler of the Committee of Railroad General Managers said the embargo notices would be sent as soon as possible. The embargo, he said, would be for the duration of the strike, ending automatically as soon as a peace agreement was signed. The railroads also appealed to Mayor William H. Thompson, the sheriff and chief of police, for protection.
James Murdock, vice-president of the brotherhood, denied that the switchmen were seeking a closed shop and characterized the reasons given out by the railroad managers as causing the strike as "unqualifiedly incorrect." He said 98 per cent of the switchmen had voted in favor of a strike because the railroads had refused to grant requests made by the brotherhood.
The new rules sought would give preference to members of the brotherhood in employing yardmen, give preference to yardmen in promotions to yard masters and prohibit the companies from reinstating men discharged in disregard of the rights of other loyal yardmen, according to Mr. Murdock.

Canners Make Appeal

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—President Wilson has been appealed to by the Canners League of California for Federal intervention in the fruit and vegetable cannery strike here and in the Santa Clara Valley. In part the telegram to President Wilson reads:
"Enemies of the country are behind the desperate movement which is sweeping over many western states. No dispute over wages or hours of labor. Agitation, practically all foreigners, are forcibly stopping men and women going to work by threats to kill. This is not a strike but a conspiracy to stop fruit and vegetable packing resulting in destruction to large quantities of fruit products absolutely necessary for use of our Army and Navy, our allies and the country at large. Goods already sold to the Government cannot be delivered."
About 2500 men and women are affected by the strike.

NOMINATION PAPERS FILED

Renton Whidden of 170 Day Street, Brookline, today filed nomination papers at the office of the Massachusetts Secretary of State as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative of the Brookline district to succeed Col. John H. Sherburne, who is commanding the first regiment of field artillery. It is expected that there will be at least one other candidate in the district.
Representative Joseph O. Knox, of Somerville, who has been a member of the House since 1914, has filed papers for the Republican nomination for Senator in the third Middlesex district, which was represented at the last session by Senator Charles W. Eldridge. It is understood that Senator Eldridge will become a candidate for Mayor of Somerville.

DUTCH EXPORT REGULATIONS

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The second Chamber of the States-General yesterday adopted a bill establishing a central bureau to regulate Dutch exports. The vote was 44 in favor of the measure and 26 against.

GERMAN VESSELS IN U. S. SERVICE

United States Navy officers were present, the bands played and the sailors stood at attention, today, when the two former German steamers, Kronprinzessin Cecilie and the Cincinnati, were put into commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard.
Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, escorted by his staff and the Marine Band, stood on the quarterdeck of the Cincinnati while Capt. Ainsley Robertson, executive officer for the First Naval District, was on the quarterdeck of the other steamer.
Orders from Washington placing the vessels in commission were read by the two naval officers and the commission pennant was "broken" from the mainmasts while the band played patriotic airs. Repair work on both the steamers is being rushed and some of the crew are aboard.

DAILY WAR COST IS \$27,000,000

Expenditures for Year Exclusive
of Loans to Allies Estimated
by Secretary McAdoo at
\$10,700,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional data relating to the Government's war financial needs has been placed before Congress showing that \$7,000,000,000 more must be raised by new taxes or from further bond issues for the expenses of the first year of the war.
The secretary estimates that the cost of the war for the fiscal year will be, in the face of new needs, more than \$10,700,000,000 without including loans to the Allies. Figures show that the war is costing the United States about \$27,000,000 daily.
If advancement of credit to the Allies is continued at the present rate, the year's total of war expenditures will pass \$15,000,000,000, and the amount of additional revenue required will increase accordingly.
How Congress will meet the new revenue requirements remains to be determined, but there is a distinct sentiment in favor of offsetting most of the expenditures by bond issues. Many leaders on both sides of the Capitol predicted last night that not more than \$2,000,000,000 of the \$7,000,000,000 asked would be raised by taxation, and that the remainder might be met partly by bond sales and partly by issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.
Equipment and stores for the National Army, particularly artillery, will require the lion's share of appropriations under the Administration's estimate. Of the year's total of \$10,735,807,000, the War Department alone expects to spend \$7,864,240,000, or \$5,319,000,000 more than has been appropriated thus far for its expenses during the year.
The Navy expects to spend \$1,200,000,000, of which \$288,000,000 remains to be appropriated. The Shipping Board, whose shipbuilding projects place it third on the list, expects to spend \$799,000,000, of which \$350,000,000 remains to be appropriated.
These figures cover the cost of the war from July 1, last, to June 30, next. They do not include the money spent prior to the first of this month.
Estimated receipts for the year were placed by Secretary McAdoo in
(Continued on page eight, column two)

DRAFT OF ALIENS MAY BE PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One million alien "slackers" are declared to be residing in the United States and, if a resolution agreed to unanimously by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, becomes law, these aliens will have to join the United States Army or leave the country.
The resolution, offered by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, has been amended so that aliens whose residence here is covered by treaty or law are exempted.
Senator Chamberlain received a letter from Secretary Baker saying that he would not recommend favorable action on the resolution, but would not oppose its passage. The Senate is expected to adopt the resolution. One million men are affected by it.
Aliens who cannot become citizens of this country—Chinese and Japanese—are exempted by the resolution. It would also exempt citizens of enemy countries and their allies and alien citizens of countries having anti-drafting treaties with the United States.
The provost marshal general's office is sending out 167,000 of the symbols of honorable exemption to the local boards. Instructions are sent to the tribunals to present each man with a button as he is rejected for physical dependency or on other grounds.

BRONZE BUTTONS FOR EXEMPTED MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A little bronze button with a raised United States shield and the words "Exempt U. S." will be given to the men given exemptions before the draft exemption boards.
The provost marshal general's office is sending out 167,000 of the symbols of honorable exemption to the local boards. Instructions are sent to the tribunals to present each man with a button as he is rejected for physical dependency or on other grounds.

QUICK ACTION TO END WAR IS THE DEMAND

People of the United States,
Aroused by Unnecessary Delay,
Make Their Voice Heard
at the National Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The growing demand from the press and people of the United States for quick and full powered action of the United States is beginning to show its effects, both in Congress and the executive departments of the Government. The people want to win the war for peace as quickly as possible, and it has been brought home to the Government that not only the men of the great Army, but their relatives, want action, action without delay. They feel if the sacrifice is to be made it will lessen the sum total of the national sacrifice if the full force of the country is exerted without delay. Not that they hesitate to give all, but that they realize the criminal waste of men and resources that will follow procrastination and inefficiency at the moment.
The President asked for ships three months ago. There are none. The President asked Congress to pass a food measure making possible the conservation of supplies for this country and the Allies. Six weeks Congress has haggled over inconsequential details. It still delays. What effect the demand of the country will have upon Congress in the way of a speedy conference agreement remains to be seen when both branches convene on Monday.
The President has said all he can in his endeavors to secure action that will make possible the starting of the vast machinery for the conservation of food in the United States for the people here, the national Army that is to go to Europe, and for the Allies.
From the standpoint of the people now, as revealed by information reaching here, it is immaterial what the influences are that have produced delay to a scandalous degree in Congress over the food bill, and the disruption of the Shipping Board. The past can be overlooked and forgiven if action appears in the present.
Neither Secretary Baker nor Secretary Daniels will say anything in criticism of the slow-moving Congress. Their reticence is ascribed to the apprehension that any word from them would only make matters worse. The country has the immediate problem of providing a vast quantity of food for its Army and Navy, in quantities sufficient for their maintenance at home now and abroad later. The people of this country also must be fed. The Allies, the masses at home, in England, France, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium and Poland must be fed. The various missions have said that the winning of the war depends upon the ability of the United States to furnish supplies. Ships in large numbers are needed immediately to transport coal, steel and other munitions without number.
The executives in charge of the United States war machine feel that the country is not crying, as one senator has said, "Show us something to die for," but is crying, "Show us action that will organize us to go and make the war-ridden world fit to live in."

Germany is dreading a fourth winter of war and privation. Her industrial chiefs, exporters and tradesmen see they are losing the world markets, and that the regaining of them will require many years. Every scrap of information from Germany indicates beyond question that blows struck this fall will accomplish what will require double the force and sacrifice if they are permitted to recoup themselves in any degree.
The President is fully aware of the importance of the exertion of this country's full power. Far from the pessimistic reports circulated concerning conditions on the western front, the Administration has full confidence in the result and a full realization of
(Continued on page eight, column four)

GERMANY ACTS AGAINST POLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Information received from Warsaw indicates that a considerable section of the Polish Army associated with the new so-called Kingdom of Poland recently refused to take the oath of fealty to the German Emperor as required, and large numbers of Poles have been arrested throughout Poland, in consequence, as being responsible for the agitation. Among these is General Pilsudski, creator of the Polish legions which fought for Austria at the outbreak of the war.
General Pilsudski was deprived of his command when the formation of the Polish Army under German control was embarked upon. He then became a member of the Polish Council of State and since the Russian Revolution has been leader of the Left of council, against the German and Austrian Right. Polish deputies in Austria are now making strenuous efforts to obtain his release, urging the intervention of Count Czernin on his behalf.

FINAL PLANS OF CIVIC CENTER

Denver to Have Delightful Spot in Center of City, the Predominating Feature of Which Is a Magnificent Music Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—In the heart of the city of Denver, in coming seasons, the tourists will find a delightful spot of sojourn and relaxation nearly 10 acres in area. Mayor Robert W. Speer and City Manager of Property W. F. R. Mills have just approved the final plans for Denver's civic center, which has been under construction for the last four years. Orders have been issued to push the construction of one of the important and predominating features of the undertaking—a music stadium or Greek theater. This, in effect, will be a sunken arena within a 200-foot square, with a massive colonnade flanking nearly one third of the circle to the west and centering upon an immense music platform or stage for pagents, depending upon the use desired.

With its accompanying features of fountains, lagoons, planted areas, art galleries, enlarged city library, and a court of honor for the commemoration in marble of civic benefactors, Denver's center of people's diversissement and relaxation will rank with the most noble institutions of this kind in the world.

The court of honor plan follows naturally a succession of recent donations to the city of Denver. Gifts from citizens approaching in value \$400,000 were announced by Mayor Speer at a meeting of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association last fall. These included a \$100,000 fountain designed by Lorado Taft of Chicago, a collection of pictures, ornamental park gates, drinking fountains and other features of municipal adornment.

In completing the civic center, therefore, it is proposed to devote an expanse of 200 feet between two of the great buildings occupying the tract to sites for marble statues. The Mayor and his advisers reason that the dedication of this spot to the purpose named will not only serve to produce ideas of an artistic nature for the purpose of commemorating donors, but it will serve to arouse fresh ideas of giving in the minds of those who have made fortunes in the West and who desire particularly to express in Denver their gratitude to express.

Upward of \$2,000,000 already has been spent in acquiring the tract for the civic center and in razing the buildings which formerly occupied it. The permanent plan has been furnished by Edward H. Bennett, consulting architect, who is attached to the Chicago plan commission. The amphitheater, upon which construction work is now starting, will furnish immediate seating capacity for 5000 persons. Additional thousands may enjoy the concert music or the spectacles presented on the open air stage from the level of the surrounding parking. The stately colonnade of marble will comprise an especially handsome feature of the plan.

The new pleasure ground adjoins the State capitol preserve and is overlooked by the handsome granite building belonging to the State.

MORAL WELFARE OF PUPILS IS GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of safeguarding as far as possible the moral welfare of the school children of the State the California State Board of Education has adopted as one of its rules governing the conducting of the public schools, a provision requiring principals of elementary and secondary schools to exercise careful supervision over the conditions in their respective schools.

Under this ruling the use of narcotics, either in or out of school, gambling, frequenting of pool rooms, or immorality are not to be tolerated, the penalty for infraction of the rule being immediate suspension. Nor may pupils be allowed to attend any school in the State unless satisfactory assurance is given by the pupil's parents or guardian that the offense will not be repeated.

WIN-THE-WAR LEAGUE ISSUES STATEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Win-the-War League attacks Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Win-the-Election policy and issues a call in the following terms for united political action with regard to conscription. "We believe," the statement says, "that the conclusions of the Ontario Liberal members and Liberal candidates at a meeting on July 21 do not represent the views of the great mass of Liberal voters. At this time no attempt to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare must be permitted, and the inconsistency of the two statements that winning the war is the first consideration, and that the coming campaign must be fought under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is apparent. This leadership derives its principal support from elements which not only openly oppose conscription, but maintain that Canada has already done enough in the war, and do not support further efforts to increase recruiting.

"Likewise we believe that a coalition of all sincere win-the-war elements in the country is not only possible but necessary, that a national win-the-war Government should be established before any election, and that while efforts for recruiting under the voluntary system as provided for under the military service act may be continued, they should not be permitted to delay the passage and the enforcement of that act for a single hour.

"We believe that the great mass of the citizens of Ontario, of whatever previous political party, agree with our point of view, and that it is vitally urgent that they unite immediately on the platform of Canada's service in the war. We are confident that the public realizes that the greatness of the issue has worked a practical revolution in the old political methods, and that the people are determined to drop all questions of party advantage until after the war.

"We therefore believe that the time has come when the people of Ontario must speak through new nonpartisan agencies, and that the patriotism of the country is eager to unite on a level far above that of the old party lines. An open convention will therefore be called, to be held in Toronto on Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d of August, of all elements in Ontario which are devoted to the above principles, to bring into active effect a union of the patriotic determination of this Province."

WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA GATHER IN THE BERRY CROP

Two Thousand Women of All Callings Volunteer to Save the Berry Harvest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Saving the tremendous berry crop, two-thirds of which otherwise would have been lost through shortage of labor caused by the war, 2000 women, clad in trousers and workmen's smocks, are today laboring in the berry fields of the Pacific Coast Province of British Columbia, Canada.

The army is drawn from all walks of life, the most recent addition being in the form of hundreds of girls from the just-closed schools and colleges.

Early in the season, the small fruit growers of the Province were faced with a serious situation. While they could muster sufficient workers to handle the crops up to the time of ripening, they were faced with the possibility of a full two-thirds loss of crop, through shortage of labor. Finally, the association made application to the Government to be allowed special permission to import several thousand Chinese coolies for the season. The Government received the plea and were in a serious position. From the Federal allied governments came repeated urging to produce, a cry that was being repeated by those near at hand. On the other hand, the bringing in of alien labor made more mouths to feed, while at the same time the money was sure to go largely out of the country with the Chinese coolies.

While the Government was still pondering, the women of the Province took a hand. Here for some time the movement for equal rights has been making great headway. Before the Government could make a decision in the fruit-growing situation, several women leaders got busy, and after some quick work made a decision. "Don't import any foreign labor," was the message they delivered to the Government. "We will supply an army of women to do this work."

The result of their efforts is that today an army of 2000 women—a number that will be increased before the raspberry season closes—has been marshaled from the principal cities.

The work is not hard, it begins on most ranches at 8 and goes on till 6, with an hour off for lunch. Each picker carries a tray containing eight boxes. In some of the boxes go the still green berries; in others the firm ripe ones and the overripe fruit is tossed into a pail. At the sorting sheds the green boxes are all gathered together and sent away by fast express from the nearest railway, to feed the populations of the prairie provinces, the fruit ripening on or after arrival. The principal shipping points are Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg. The girls receive thirty cents a tray for strawberries and forty for raspberries, with an added ten cents a crate bonus for staying the season. In addition they are furnished with comfortable bunk houses and oil stoves to cook on. Some of the experts can pick nine crates a day.

Though begun purely as a patriotic work, the services of the women have been so satisfactory that it has now Government attention, and these women in the future are bound to be a valuable aid to the industry.

EXTENSION LECTURES DEAL WITH WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The bureau of lectures of the extension division of the University of California is seeking to add timeliness and effectiveness to its service to the people of the State by cooperating with the National Board of Historical Service, a volunteer organization of the professors of history in the United States, in the giving of lectures on important phases of the war and its aftermath. These lectures are offered as commencement addresses at high schools, or are given under the auspices of women's clubs and civic or patriotic organizations throughout the State. The attendance at lectures given by the bureau last year was 54,627.

CANBERRA PLANS MOVING SLOWLY

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Concerning Canberra Results in Agitation to Make Sydney the New Capital of Australia

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A telegram from Sydney states that, consequent upon the discovery that \$1,700,000 has been spent upon Canberra, without showing much result, and that \$3,000,000 is still to be spent, an agitation has been started to amend the constitution and make Sydney the Federal capital, and Mr. Watt, the Minister of Works, after visiting Canberra, says: "It is a very pretty dream, but I don't know whether Australia can afford beautiful dreams during the critical financial period which is rapidly approaching." This statement, coming from a minister with the reputation of Mr. Watt, cannot pass without notice. It must be remembered that Mr. Watt resigned the Premiership of Victoria to become a member of the Federal House of Representatives, and his inclusion in Mr. Hughes' War Cabinet was very popular.

At the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth many proposals were brought forward for the Federal capital, but the deliberations resulted in the following chapter in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, Section 125:

"The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney."

"Such territory shall contain an area of not less than 100 square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor."

"The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government."

That act was assented to by Queen Victoria on the 9th of July, 1900. For some years little or nothing was done. Several expeditions were made by members of the Federal Parliament to inspect different sites, but generally speaking, their choice was not satisfactory, until finally Canberra was selected. There was much criticism at the time at the cost of these expeditions, which bore so little fruit, but it must always be remembered that Australia is a country of experiments, and experiments have to be paid for, sometimes very dearly, as in the case of the Federal capital.

The naming of the Federal capital was done by Lady Denman, wife of the then Governor-General, and the future city was named Canberra, whereby the old native name was retained; perhaps the one bright spot in the whole business. On this occasion, the first stone of the commencement column was laid by His Excellency the Governor-General, and the second stone by the Right Honorable Andrew Fisher, then Prime Minister of Australia. His Majesty the King sent the following telegram to the Governor-General:

"I have received with much pleasure your message of loyal greeting from the people of Australia, and I am glad to learn that the foundation stone of the Federal city contemplated by the Constitution, with the inauguration of which I was so intimately associated, has been successfully laid."

In view of the adverse criticism that is now being made in connection with the extravagance in expenditure on the Federal capital, it is not without interest to turn back to the Governor-General's speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone. In his discourse he said:

"There are people who say, 'Why have a Federal capital at all; why not let the seat of Government be at Melbourne or Sydney?'

"The best answer seems to me to lie in the fact that in the judgment of those who framed the Constitution Act of 1900, federation would have been impossible had not a compromise been arrived at in this matter, and that it would have been postponed for at least a generation. Now, the essence of British self-government is compromise, and the acceptance of the accomplished fact. If at this time of the day the Federal Government and Parliament were to repudiate the obligation contained in the Act of 1900 it seems to me that they would lay themselves open to a charge of bad faith that it would be difficult to refute. Then people say that this Federal capital is too costly an undertaking, but when you consider the great advantages that have accrued from the federation, the better relations between states, as evidenced by abolition of interstate duties; the building up of an army and navy; the adoption of universal training; and, above all, the creation of a national Australian spirit, it seems scarcely generous to cavil at the initial expense, which must sooner or later be incurred by the founding of this Federal city. I believe ministers contend, not without force, that owing to the improvement of land values in the Federal territory this is not likely eventually to prove such a costly undertaking."

There are many prominent Australians, not only in the Commonwealth but in London, who readily endorse the view expounded by Mr. Watt. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Federal capital affairs recently presented its report to the Governor-General, and there is no doubt that the Federal Minister of Works, in expressing the sentiments quoted, was influenced by the report.

In the final report, Mr. Wilfrid Blacket, K. C., who was sitting as a Federal royal commissioner, said that the charge of excessive provision laid against those responsible for water supply was fully proved, and that \$218,000 had been unnecessarily paid away on the power house. Mr. Blacket said it was a matter of the utmost difficulty to discover, in the majority of cases, what the cost of any work really was, and it was, therefore, difficult to say in any particular case whether there had been excessive cost or defective bookkeeping in recording the expenditure. Some cases of waste were beyond question, such as the aerial ropeway and the expenditure on the Cotter road deviation. He was bound to consider these as indicative of some degree of carelessness and want of thought in design and management. They could not be mere phenomena, but they might be, to a certain extent, exceptional. Although it was difficult to prove excess in a particular building, he thought the evidence of Mr. W. G. Hiscock, that all the buildings taken together cost 120 per cent more than was reasonable in the circumstances, was convincing as to a very large proportion of the cost. That this was in a great part caused by the average inefficiency of labor, he thought, must be taken to be proved; that it was also in part caused by the extra wages to the workmen was also clear. The fact that Colonel Owen, Mr. Hill and some other officers only visited Canberra at intervals, no doubt prevented closer supervision.

Certain evidence appeared to indicate that the works were in some cases, at least, carried out in a haphazard manner. A notable case was that of the power-house. At first, the intention was that it should be a temporary work, then a permanent structure was intended, with galvanizing. After some progress, it occurred to Colonel Owen that brick walls would be preferable. Then it was found that the bricks, although available, were not suitable; and once more the design was changed. Another illustration was the Cotter Dam. It was intended at first that the dam should be only 90 feet high, but when it was well on its way towards completion, a sudden discovery was made that to raise it 10 feet higher would impound 560,000,000 gallons more water, and this extension would cost only \$3000. Mr. Blacket continued that, in his opinion, tens of thousands of pounds would have been saved if, from the outset, there had been proper consideration for the comfort of the workmen. If comfortable cottages had been available, efficient workmen would have been anxious to go there, and there would have been no need for the engagement of 187 men from Melbourne, and the return of 117, with their fares paid, because of inefficiency. Colonel Owen failed to give any sufficient reason why similar consideration should not be extended to the men at Canberra as it was his intention to extend in respect of the Tuggeranong Arsenal.

Mr. Blacket expressed the opinion that \$30,000 of that cost had been neither explained nor justified. Mr. Hiscock estimated \$56,000 as having been neither explained nor justified. The high cost was attributed by the officers to freights and cost of labor. An interesting section of the Royal Commission report deals exclusively with the issue concerning the relation of Mr. Walter Burley Griffin, an architect from Chicago, who was awarded the first prize for his design for the Federal capital, and was subsequently appointed its designer. There has unhappily been some differences of opinion between the officers of the department in Melbourne and Mr. Griffin. The report says that the evidence showed him to have been keen in his desire to perform his part in the creation of the Federal city, and thereby to add to his reputation as a city designer. The Royal Commissioner found that no official or personal act on Mr. Griffin's part justified or induced any official conflict.

In bringing this article to a close, it is not out of place to quote the following statement made by the outgoing Federal treasurer regarding the expenditure on the Federal capital, which from his point of view, justified the Government's action: "The Government are of opinion that for the present the expenditure on the Federal capital should be estimated at a minimum. To stop all expenditure in connection with the capital would be unwise. Certain constructional works are necessary to enhance our revenue from the territory. Transportation to the center of the city would require four miles of railway, and another 11 miles is required to the northern boundary of the territory. The construction of this railway line would entitle the Commonwealth to an extension through to Yass, by the State Government of New South Wales in accordance with the seat of Government Act. These railway facilities would enable Commonwealth lands to be leased at higher rentals, and land settlement would thereby be encouraged in the territory. Moreover, land which is now used for pastoral purposes would then be probably used for agricultural and residential purposes."

In conclusion it can be said that there are many thinking people in Australia and elsewhere who echo the sentiment of Mr. Watt, that the Federal capital is a very pretty dream.

SUSPENSION OF Kew BULLETIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the British Science Guild has issued a protest to the Treasury against the suspension of the Kew Bulletin, maintaining that such action should not have been taken without consulting competent authorities as to the value of the paper. They urge "in the interests of imperial development that the decision be submitted to a competent tribunal which will take into consideration not only the shortage of paper, but also the value of what is printed upon it."

WOMEN OF FREE RUSSIA CONVEENE

First National Congress Held in Moscow—Decides Women Should Serve on Commission to Prepare Assembly Ordinance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—Moscow was the meeting place of the first national congress of women held in Russia, which consisted of delegates from a number of organizations, including the Women's Mutual Help Society (the oldest women's organization in Russia), the Society for Equal Rights, the Society of Lithuanian, Lettish and Muhammadan Women, the Association of Women Jurists, the Association of Social Democrat Workers, the Society of Women Artists and the Society of Women Architects. Mme. Shabandra, who was not present, was elected hon. president, and Mme. Shchikina Yavein president.

Reports were read from the Petrograd League of Equal Rights, the Women Industrial Workers and one on the work of women in local government. All of these touched upon the part that women were taking in the political work of the present time. Delegates from a number of different towns also gave reports of the various activities of women in their districts.

At the evening session the questions were discussed of demanding from the Government a definite assurance with regard to the right of women to stand as candidates for election to the Constituent Assembly; and of drawing up a women's political platform, under which the various women's organizations could unite. A minority of extreme Social Democrat delegates opposed the adoption of a women's party program, declaring that the abolition of capitalism and the introduction of a Socialist government were of greater importance. These views being rejected by the majority of the meeting, the Social Democratic delegates withdrew from the congress.

The following resolution was proposed by M. A. Cherkhova: "A woman is bound morally to show the keenest interest in the agitation preceding the election to the Constituent Assembly, in the elections themselves, and in the elections to local bodies; to manifest her political convictions and to join one or another party in accordance with her own views. Those who do not join a party should be formed into non-party groups, which will come into existence in all towns. Women of all parties and groups among the people must necessarily be divided into special groups within the party. All such party and non-party group organizations of women out of the political combinations should unite into one general women's organization." It was further proposed to organize a republic union of democratic women's organizations, in which women could discuss the tactics of the day and the means of agitation, and that women should demand the inclusion of at least one woman in each electoral list laid before the party or group. Some opposition was shown to the resolution, and even to the congress itself, on the ground that it did not make its social platform clear enough. After the resolution had been put to test the feeling of the meeting, some of the delegates withdrew to organize a new women's society whose aims should be educational and political.

The congress then turned to the consideration of the question of the coming elections to the Constituent Assembly, and passed a resolution stating that in view of the absence of a special decree granting the right to women to elect members of the Constituent Assembly the All-Russian Women's Congress of Delegates proposed to bring before the Provisional Government a manifesto urging the immediate promulgation of such a decree. One of the delegates called attention to the fact that two ministerial statements had been made which exactly contradicted each other. M. Kerensky had publicly given out in Moscow the concluding words of an order for general electoral rights, and had said that when the temporary Government had made the regulation they had not had women in mind. Prince Lvoff on the other hand, had stated that the Provisional Government would make it quite clear that in the elections to the Constituent Assembly women would have the same voting powers as men.

A proposal was made that the Provisional Government should be asked to summon women to serve on the commission for preparing the ordinance for the election to the Constituent Assembly. This was opposed by Mme. Milukoff (the wife of the Minister), who pointed out that it was a purely judicial commission, consisting of eight well-known jurists summoned individually by the Government. There was no cause for women to put this question or formulate these demands. E. D. Kuskova opposed this point of view, stating that she knew that the heads of social organizations were joining the commission. As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the fact that the heads of the social organizations are being invited to join the commission for preparing the ordinance, women should likewise be summoned."

ALBERT THOMAS HAS CONFIDENCE IN NEW RUSSIA
French Statesman Returns With Reassuring News—Serious Problems Face Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Matin publishes an interview with M. Albert Thomas in which the Minister gives his impression of the present condition of affairs in Russia. He came back, he said, full of confidence and his opinions on the subject were based, not on sentiment, but on reason. This did not imply any lack of appreciation of the difficulties with which their ally was confronted. The most serious of these seemed to be of a financial and economic character. It was difficult for others to understand the crisis with regard to production, labor and high prices, through which Russia was passing. All necessities cost large sums, while luxuries of all kinds commanded fancy prices. The purchasing power of the ruble was reduced to about a third of its nominal value, and salaries had indeed to be high if they were to support those who received them. Urgent measures would have to be taken to deal with such a state of things. That having been once said, M. Thomas stated that he took an optimistic view of the situation. When he first arrived in Russia, power was still in the hands of the men who had made the revolution, but as often happened, the more moderate elements had had to give way to the more advanced. Two of the leaders of the moderate party had had to leave the Provisional Government, M. Gutchikov, who seemed to have been overwhelmed by the course events had taken, and M. Milukoff on the account of the way he had clung to his personal views on foreign policy. The Government vacillated for a time after this, and its authority passed into the hands of the Soviet, thus constituting a sort of State within the State, which seemed to incline more and more towards the Left, or extreme party. Now, however, the situation was different—a loyal and effective cooperation had been established between the Soviet and the Government by the introduction into the latter of two of the most important members of the popular assembly, MM. Ustretskii and Skoboleff. It must also be said that the president of the Soviet, M. Tchaidze, handled his assembly in a very fair fashion and that he never lost sight of the national interests.

M. Thomas said he had become intimately acquainted with the members of the Provisional Government and had explained the points of view of France and the Allies to them. He had also had numerous conferences with the revolutionary leaders; needless to say, he had not always agreed with them, but he had finally had the great satisfaction of seeing the Soviet make a pronouncement for the first time on the question of Alsace-Lorraine in an official document. In order to form a just judgment of the proclamations of the Soviet, they should be considered as a whole and not in extracts. Nearly all the members of the Government were young men; they were ardent and eminently patriotic. During the last few weeks they had acquired considerable prestige. He need only point, said M. Thomas, to the energetic way in which they had dealt with the mutiny at Kronstadt and their expulsion of

of eight well-known jurists summoned individually by the Government. There was no cause for women to put this question or formulate these demands. E. D. Kuskova opposed this point of view, stating that she knew that the heads of social organizations were joining the commission. As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the fact that the heads of the social organizations are being invited to join the commission for preparing the ordinance, women should likewise be summoned."

ALBERT THOMAS HAS CONFIDENCE IN NEW RUSSIA

French Statesman Returns With Reassuring News—Serious Problems Face Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Matin publishes an interview with M. Albert Thomas in which the Minister gives his impression of the present condition of affairs in Russia. He came back, he said, full of confidence and his opinions on the subject were based, not on sentiment, but on reason. This did not imply any lack of appreciation of the difficulties with which their ally was confronted. The most serious of these seemed to be of a financial and economic character. It was difficult for others to understand the crisis with regard to production, labor and high prices, through which Russia was passing. All necessities cost large sums, while luxuries of all kinds commanded fancy prices. The purchasing power of the ruble was reduced to about a third of its nominal value, and salaries had indeed to be high if they were to support those who received them. Urgent measures would have to be taken to deal with such a state of things. That having been once said, M. Thomas stated that he took an optimistic view of the situation. When he first arrived in Russia, power was still in the hands of the men who had made the revolution, but as often happened, the more moderate elements had had to give way to the more advanced. Two of the leaders of the moderate party had had to leave the Provisional Government, M. Gutchikov, who seemed to have been overwhelmed by the course events had taken, and M. Milukoff on the account of the way he had clung to his personal views on foreign policy. The Government vacillated for a time after this, and its authority passed into the hands of the Soviet, thus constituting a sort of State within the State, which seemed to incline more and more towards the Left, or extreme party. Now, however, the situation was different—a loyal and effective cooperation had been established between the Soviet and the Government by the introduction into the latter of two of the most important members of the popular assembly, MM. Ustretskii and Skoboleff. It must also be said that the president of the Soviet, M. Tchaidze, handled his assembly in a very fair fashion and that he never lost sight of the national interests.

M. Thomas said he had become intimately acquainted with the members of the Provisional Government and had explained the points of view of France and the Allies to them. He had also had numerous conferences with the revolutionary leaders; needless to say, he had not always agreed with them, but he had finally had the great satisfaction of seeing the Soviet make a pronouncement for the first time on the question of Alsace-Lorraine in an official document. In order to form a just judgment of the proclamations of the Soviet, they should be considered as a whole and not in extracts. Nearly all the members of the Government were young men; they were ardent and eminently patriotic. During the last few weeks they had acquired considerable prestige. He need only point, said M. Thomas, to the energetic way in which they had dealt with the mutiny at Kronstadt and their expulsion of

the Germanophil agent, Robert Grimm. They had done much towards the reconstitution of the Army, but this was especially the work of the Minister of War, M. Kerensky. One of the most dangerous consequences of the Russian revolution had been the disorganization of the Army, but it must be said in extenuation of what had taken place, that the soldiers had suffered much injustice under the old régime, they had been subjected to a brutal discipline, and often in war they had been sacrificed unnecessarily. M. Kerensky's success among them had been remarkable; he was extremely popular and their feelings for him bordered on veneration. M. Kerensky had not tried to urge an immediate offensive on the Army, he had wisely understood that that was not the first thing to be done. The essential matter was to make them all understand, from the chiefs of the army down to the humblest soldiers that they were the defenders of the safety of new free Russia, and that the fate of the revolution was in their hands. Nearly all of them were today convinced of this. Their patriotic faith consisted in love of the revolution, but they knew that this would be irredeemably compromised if Germany could count on the defection of the Russian Army. M. Thomas said he was convinced that Russia's next military action would not be long delayed and it would be the result of that faith which the Minister for War had awakened. Russia, said M. Thomas, had passed through a social and moral crisis. She was still in process of evolution towards a new state, but the direction she was taking could be seen. Provided the men at the head of affairs rose to the occasion and were worthy of the greatness of their task, and provided they acted with firmness and decision, they could not fail to guide the country to the accomplishment of its destiny.

CLAIMS OF FRENCH MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the frequent meetings which the French miners have been holding among themselves lately, three claims are always put forward, one for an increase of salary to the extent of 1 franc 50 per day, another for the establishment of three shifts a day of eight hours each, and a third for the abolition of military control. These questions were again discussed at the last Miners Congress held in Paris in which its delegates representing 68 syndicates took part and a long resolution was passed which may perhaps be summed up in the phrase "the coal crisis can be solved neither without the underground workers nor against them." It is pointed out that while the Government has agreed to release a number of men from the army to work in the mines, a measure which the miners have themselves demanded and of which they thoroughly approve, yet production will not be increased unless the Government forces the companies to increase their material. It is obviously of no use to double the number of men unless the corresponding number of trucks is also doubled. Great dissatisfaction is said to prevail on the subject of wages as they stand at present, considering the prevailing high prices. The miners' pay varies at each mine, and bonuses are paid for different reasons at the different mines. By way of simplifying matters the demand is made for an all round increase of 1 franc 50 per day on the amount of the wages paid before the war.

of eight well-known jurists summoned individually by the Government. There was no cause for women to put this question or formulate these demands. E. D. Kuskova opposed this point of view, stating that she knew that the heads of social organizations were joining the commission. As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the fact that the heads of the social organizations are being invited to join the commission for preparing the ordinance, women should likewise be summoned."

of eight well-known jurists summoned individually by the Government. There was no cause for women to put this question or formulate these demands. E. D. Kuskova opposed this point of view, stating that she knew that the heads of social organizations were joining the commission. As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the fact that the heads of the social organizations are being invited to join the commission for preparing the ordinance, women should likewise be summoned."

Holeproof Hose
MUST give the best service.


Holeproof Hose for men, women and children are guaranteed to give satisfactory wear or you get new ones absolutely free.

Women's Holeproofs — 6 pairs cotton, \$2.25 and \$3.00. Silk, 3 prs., \$3.25

TALBOT CO
395-408 Washington St., Boston.

Atlantic House
ATLANTIC HILL
Nantasket Beach
BOSTON'S ATLANTIC CITY
One of the largest and best equipped in New England. Rate \$5. Special rates to closing day, September 4.

THE OUTSIDE
of a refrigerator is just as important as the inside. It should be thoroughly painted before varnishing to protect it from dampness.
THE EDDY
REFRIGERATOR
Has three coats of best lead and oil under the varnish.
INSIST ON PAINT—NOT JUST VARNISH
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy
MANUFACTURED BY
D. EDDY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for Catalog. Mailed Free.

4%
On Savings Deposits
Has always been paid by us
INTEREST STARTS AUG. 1
United States Trust Co.
Resources Exceed \$12,500,000
30 COURT STREET BOSTON

The Gingerbread Luncheon
Tremont Street 172 Boston
HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS
49 KILBY STREET BOSTON
PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
419 Kneeland St., Boston
Room 510

WARNING GIVEN TO SCANDINAVIA

Northern Nations Advised to Take Care of Their Independence in a Review of Their Relations With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The following editorial appears in the Temps, reviewing the situation which has existed between Germany and the Scandinavian countries during the war. It is in the nature of a warning to Scandinavia to take care of its independence:

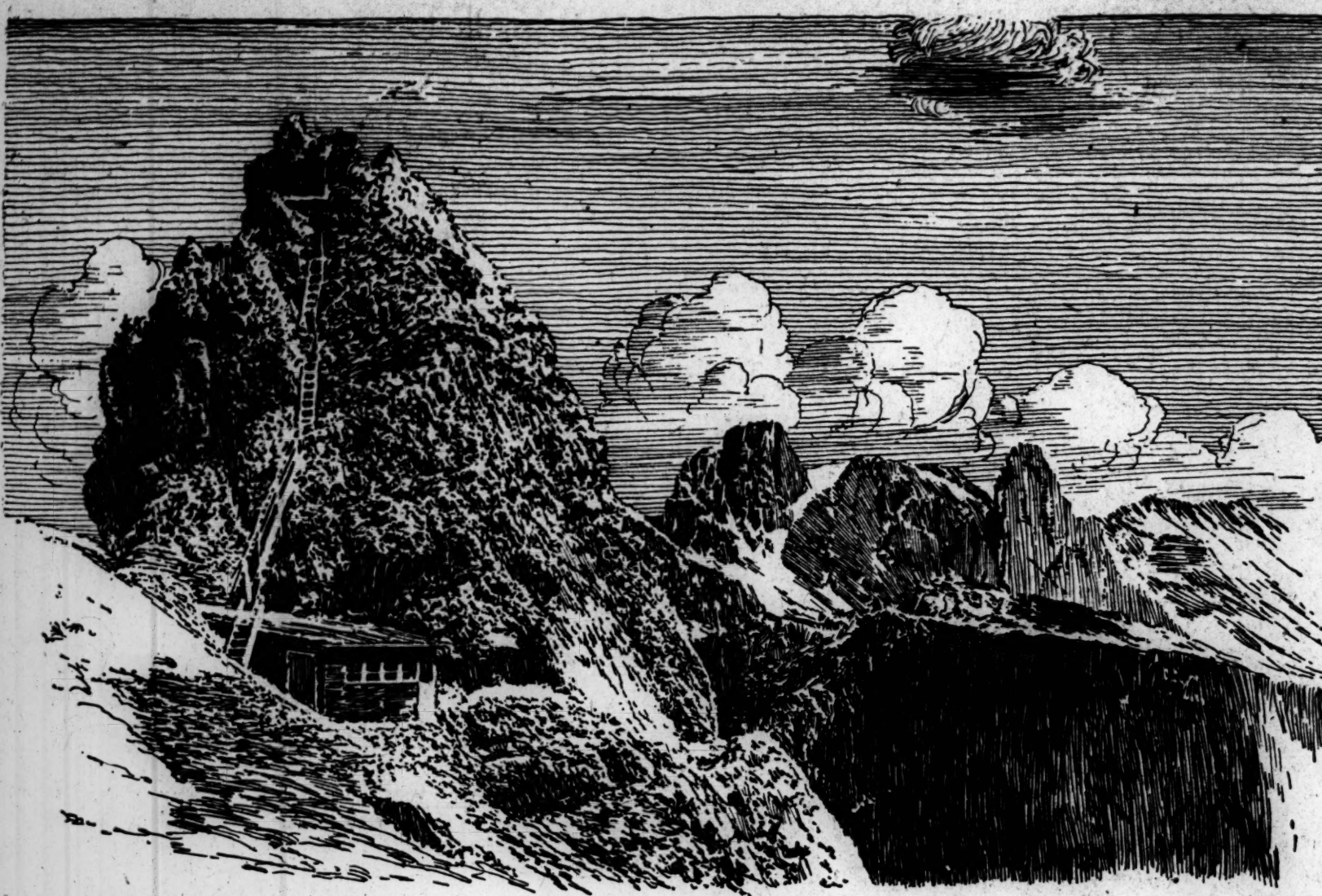
It would be doing an injustice to the German plot in Norway to treat it as a fact of minor importance. It is in reality the manifestation of a policy which is not confined to Norway nor to the present time. Owing to German designs the whole problem of Scandinavian independence is raised. Before receiving bombs through the medium of the German legation, she had been the recipient of threatening notes. The incidents which occurred last autumn are still fresh in memory. The subject of those incidents was the submarine campaign. In July, 1916, the Swedish Government had promulgated an ordinance which prevented submarines of a military character belonging to foreign powers from entering Swedish territorial waters. This was a grave inconvenience to the British, who could no longer cross Swedish waters in order to pass from the North Sea into the Baltic, and it met with the approval of the Germans. "That is a well conceived step," wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The following October the Norwegian Government promulgated a similar decree. This time it was the Germans who were adversely affected, for it was their habit to use the Norwegian fjords as bases of operations. Immediately the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published a menacing article and the German Minister protested to the Government at Christiania. This was the beginning of a long diplomatic tension, marked by polemics, the threatening of vessels, and perhaps even by German interference in the internal policy of Norway: the way in which the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung at Christiania endeavored in January last to set up the new President of the Norwegian Parliament, M. Mowinkel, against the Norwegian Government, has not been forgotten. M. Mowinkel "is not a stranger to Germany." Finally, a German committee issued in February announced that an agreement had been reached, and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger gave the news under the heading "Norway has thought better of it."

Norway has met with its recompense. The torpedoing of her vessels has continued. It is calculated that between Jan. 1 and May 15 of this year, the Norwegian armament has lost many ships as well as during the preceding 24 months of war, and that it has now been reduced by one-third. The German submarines chase the Norwegian boats, which carry on the trade between Norway and Sweden, into the very fjords; a policy which permits of German shipowners carrying on this trade at a profit, owing to the diminished competition. The most scandalous case is that of the ship, a Norwegian boat which was sailing in the service of the Norwegian Government, near Christiania, was torpedoed. In order to carry on this trade, which was so profitable, the German Government has captured the ship, and the cargo is still in a German port, and it has been said in Germany that the crew would be court-martialed. After such experiences, the German Government can produce no surprise. Sweden has been so much better off. Last month, she was impeded by the German ships carrying food supplies, which a convention concluded with Great Britain had at last enabled her to receive; but three of these ships were sunk, 15,000 tons, 15,000,000 crowns—were lost by German submarines on leaving her harbor. Yet these ships were carrying the protective marks recommended by the German Admiralty, and Sweden had asked for such concessions in Berlin. As was declared by the director of the Swedish Transatlantic Company, there is reason to believe that the information conveyed by means of these negotiations served to enable the submarines to do their work with certainty.

As for Denmark, insistence on the neutral position in which she finds herself is to be deprecated. The list of her sunk ships, a list which steadily shows the world clearly enough the nature of the threat under which she has to exist; and it is apparently not without good reason that her Government, of extreme radical complexion, hostile to all military expenditure, has given Copenhagen fortifications which on one occasion an Austrian Minister approached too closely with the intention of taking a photograph. The German menace is a long standing one. From the very first days of the war, the Government of William II, which had just sent an ultimatum to Belgium demanding that she should allow the German troops to march through her territories, employed a similar argument in order to prevent Denmark from leaving her straits open; for the good reason that British ships might have passed through them. Yet the freedom of the straits, which give access to the Baltic had been provided for, just as the neutrality of Belgium had been, in the international stipulations which were signed by the Berlin Government.

Thus Germany applies to the three Scandinavian States a premeditated program of brutality and domination. It must not be believed that an indecisive peace will put this program out of date. On the contrary: the more Germany becomes convinced that she will not be able to crush her adversaries in the West and the East, the more she wants to dominate her



On the Italian fighting front

An observation point in the Trentino district, showing character of the country over which General Cadorna's troops are advancing

neighbors in the North. Following on an indecisive peace, the Germans would be governed by the one idea of preparing bases of operations against Great Britain and controlling communications between Russia and the West. Where better than in Norway would they find such bases? How would they control communications with Russia except by controlling the Danish straits and Swedish policy? It is four months since Prince Charles of Liechtenstein published, in the review Das Grossere Deutschland, the article in which he showed how much it was to the German interest to seize Karelia. True to the habits of his country this gentleman threatened Sweden in case she refused to fall in with the enterprise and he wrote insolently: "What will happen in Sweden if Germany succeeds in breaking the Anglo-Russian line of communication? It is the last thing we care about!" To the Scandinavians, who are a studious race, possessed of the faculty of clear judgment, it is unnecessary to point out such dangers. Yet it is inevitable that the paradoxical contrast which they present should be the subject of remark. At a time when Germany was directly threatening Denmark, the head of the Danish Government majority, the Socialist Deputy Borgbjerg, constituted himself the messenger of German Social Democrats, upholders of the German Government, to Petrograd. Though an inconclusive peace would be a catastrophe for the whole of Scandinavia, yet a member of the Danish Government, Stauning, in agreement with the Germans, lends his support to such a peace. We should indeed cordially pity the Danish people, so worthy of our faithful friendship, if they did not succeed in enforcing, as the Swiss people are doing, those penalties which such a scandal deserves.

LIQUOR SITUATION IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The liquor situation in Louisiana has been reduced to more definite geographical and political limitations by the issuance from the Post Office Department of "Liquor Bulletin No. 2," which absolutely bars all liquor advertising from 33 parishes of the State, and from the larger part of four other, almost half the parishes in the State.

The bulletin appends a list of parishes of Louisiana from which advertising and shipments of liquor are barred, as follows:

Avoelles, Allen, Bossier, Beauregard, Bienville, Caddo, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Caldwell, Calcasieu, De Soto, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Jeff Davis, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Union, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Carroll and Winn.

Advertising and shipment of liquor also is barred in East Baton Rouge parish, outside of the city of Baton Rouge; Evangeline parish, outside of Bazile; Ouachita, outside of Monroe and West Monroe, and Rapides, outside of Alexandria, Boyce, LeCompte and Pineville.

MONTREAL CHURCH CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The General Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches which was formed in the year 1865 will hold its twenty-seventh meeting in Montreal next September, when a number of distinguished men will be present including Prof. William H. Taft, late President of the United States who will deliver the presidential address, the Rev. Stanley A. Mellor, Liverpool, England; the Rev. J. H. Holmes of New York, and Thomas Mott Osborne, late warden of Sing Sing. An international peace program will be introduced by Professor Taft and it is expected that the Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, will take part in these proceedings.

FRENCH DEBATE ON SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The condition of the French merchant service was the subject of a prolonged and rather acrimonious debate in the Chamber of Deputies recently. The subject was introduced by an interpellation on the part of M. André Hesse, the deputy of the Charente inférieure, and before the close of the discussion M. Ribot had made some very frank, if not particularly reassuring statements. M. Hesse first asked whether the Government possessed sheet iron to enable the construction of ships to be proceeded with, and whether the military and naval departments had come to some agreement with regard to the necessary labor for the naval dockyards. In his reply, M. Louis Nail, the Undersecretary of State for the merchant service, said that although it had always been the wish and intention of the Government to realize a shipbuilding program, the war had entirely upset their calculations and had stopped the development of the French merchant service. It had also to be remembered that France had never been a great shipbuilding country. During the four years which had preceded the war the average output had been 116,000 tons, and since then all raw materials and dockyards had been requisitioned for military purposes. M. Nail added that whenever he had brought the subject of shipbuilding before the Government or even before Parliament he had always been met with the assertion that all the available labor and material must be devoted to the providing of the army with artillery. Having turned to the British Government for material, M. Nail said that France's great ally had been perfectly frank on the matter stating that sheet iron could not be provided, because the building of ships could not be proceeded with fast enough in the French building yards. England had further advised the French Government to devote some of the steel provided from British factories to the upbuilding of the French merchant service. Up to the present, said M. Nail, it had not been possible to do this, but the time had now come when British advice could be followed, and only quite recently a fresh amount of sheet iron had arrived at Dieppe for cargo purposes. Further consignments would continue to arrive and it was estimated that by the end of the year France would be able to complete 140,000 tons of shipping.

M. Violette, among whose duties is the general direction of the merchant service, at this point in the discussion stated that the Government, on his recommendation, had appointed M. Bouché to the direction of sea transport, and that much was expected from him in this field of activity. The discussion soon after degenerated into an attack on M. Nail on the part of M. Bouillon, deputy for the Bouches du Rhône, who reproached the Undersecretary of State with incurable optimism. Every shipbuilder, he said, had declared that they could build small cargo boats, sufficient for what was required, themselves, if only the Government allowed them material. The Government had been informed of their requests, but not the least attention had been paid to them. The submarine peril has been spoken of as German bluff, continued M. Bouillon, in exasperated tones. What do you say to it today? What is the situation as regards our merchant service? M. Ribot answered the question. He did not minimize matters, but stated frankly that the situation was not favorable. There was great difficulty in finding any cargo boats for sale abroad. A few had been purchased in Japan, and some, thanks to the efforts of M. André Tardieu, in America. The number procured as the result of negotiations in the United States, that 11. M. Ribot admitted, however, that

building was better than purchasing, and regretted that during the war all industrial activity had had to be concentrated on munitions. Material was now going to be put at the disposal of the dockyards, but the effort, whatever it was, could never meet with the demand. There was, added M. Ribot, no reason for discouragement. The situation must be faced squarely, without either undue optimism or pessimism. M. de Monzie then spoke, asking the Chamber to pass a resolution forcing the Government to take drastic measures in the matter. Finally, a resolution drafted by M. André Hesse was adopted, with the consent of M. Ribot, demanding that all the departments connected with the purchase, the building and the insurance of ships should be centralized.

COMPENSATION TO BE DEMANDED BY DISTILLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Prohibition without just compensation is unjust," says Arthur J. Westermayr, speaking for the National Investors Protective League, Inc., of which he is founder and a member of the board of directors. The league, although recently formed, has made plans for the publication of a journal, and expects to have thousands of members shortly and to have for officers men who are well known. In making plans for the recruiting of members, Mr. Westermayr says that he will reach all the distillers in the country, gaining between 200 and 300 stockholders as members at a time.

Mr. Westermayr says "compensation" is the battle cry of the league, and that the organization has not taken sides with the prohibitionists, nor against them. The sole object of the league, Mr. Westermayr says, is to enable the owners to receive just compensation for the confiscation of alcoholic beverages. He contends that it is no worse for a man to break into another person's house and take any money that should be there than for the prohibitionists to confiscate alcoholic beverages without just compensation, and in that way deprive the stockholders of income.

Under the Sroot amendment to the food bill, Mr. Westermayr continues, the Government would pay 75 cents, plus 10 per cent profit, on a gallon of whiskey, which does not cover the expense of some of the whiskey that has been in bond for a number of years and in that way has lost a large percentage of its volume. Mr. Westermayr claims that a law should be passed whereby the distillers should be paid compensation according to the number of years that the whiskey has been in bond.

The league plans to have representatives in every State capital and at Washington. Mr. Westermayr gave an explanation for such action that the prohibitionists and other interested organizations have been lobbying in the Senate and he does not see why the stockholders who are to suffer most by prohibition should not be represented as well.

DAYLIGHT SAVING NOT FAVORED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The daylight saving bill introduced recently into the House of Commons by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster, met with scant favor. The chief point raised against it was that the farmers did not want it, as they had to get up quite early enough as it was, while one member said that out west they had so much sunlight at present they did not know what to do with it. A western member also said that the bill might suit merchants and professional men, who wanted to play golf an hour longer. So general was the opposition to the bill on both sides of the House, that it will probably be dropped.

WAR OPERATIONS IN THE TRENTINO

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mount Ortigara, where the Italians have scored a success lately, is in the border mountains of the Trentino between Asiago and Trent, and is situated above the valley of the Sugana about seven miles south of Strigno and 10 north of Asiago. The Italian report of June 20 states that a violent offensive action was carried out yesterday, damaging the enemy's defenses at many points, making progress in some parts and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. "The gallant troops of the fifty-second division, overcoming the furious resistance of the enemy and advancing over very difficult ground, carried the formidable positions in the Mount Ortigara area (in Italian territory close to the frontier) including the summit of Hill 2105." The number of prisoners taken was 936, including 74 officers.

The Austrian report of the 20th, first denies any Italian success whatever, stating that "in their victorious defense our troops frustrated all the enemy assaults," and then hedges by admitting that "a local success, which brought the Italians some 100 paces in territorial gain was to a large extent wiped out by our counterattack." There is no allusion in Italian reports of June 22 to further fighting on the Ortigara, but an account is given in The Times of the Italian attacks on the 19th and previous days, and gives some idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome. The correspondent describes the greatest asset of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino last year as the line of Portile. "This," he writes, "is a sheer rock wall which rises from the Val Sugana to a height varying from 5000 feet to 11,000 feet, and from which the 'highlands' of Asiago slope down to the Venetian plains." The Austrians had been eventually driven back to the line of Portile, commencing at Passo dell'Aquato, with a second line, almost as strong, falling south from this pass to Asiago.

On June 10, the Italian Alpini attacked and carried the Passo dell'Aquato and the mountains flanking it on either side, one being a peak of the Ortigara, under the most adverse conditions of violent wind and uninterrupted rain. Anyone who has had to try and make headway against a storm in the mountains may imagine what it is to attack under such conditions. This attack was accompanied by others down the line against Mount Forno, Zebio and Mosciagh. The Austrian line was broken in several places and the Italians opened and occupied trench systems on Monte Forno and below the twin summits of Zebio. This is the rainy season in the Asiago highlands, and for three days after this attack storms raged without ceasing. Yet the Alpini stuck on at Mount Ortigara, up against the enemy entanglements without any shelter whatsoever, against either weather or shells, and the only convoys which reached them were obliged

to pass immediately under the enemy's lines." During the following week guns and the famous Italian mortars were brought up, and with these the Italians carried out an extraordinarily heavy bombardment. "Under this fearful raking at many points the very face of nature has been changed and the mountains have been flattened down." Under this bombardment the Austrians took cover in the mountain caverns which they have improved by every artifice, but the Italians who carried the summit of the Ortigara on the morning of June 19, found them "in the caverns, and rounded up a good thousand of them during the day, amongst whom there was an unusually large proportion of officers." Following this success of June 19, the Italian report of the 21st gives news of another by Alpini in the Carina zone. Having exploded a powerful mine under the spur of the Piccolo Lagazuol, (seven miles west of Cortina d'Ampezzo) which blew up the position and with it the garrison, the Italians carried the summit of Hill 2668, on the Piccolo Lagazuol and established themselves firmly there.

GERMANY'S RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A semi-official statement has been issued to the German press in connection with M. Cochlin's recent speech in the French Senate on the possibility of a German defeat in consequence of a scarcity of raw materials for the manufacture of munitions. It is true, the statement observes, that Germany does not possess a surplus of chrome, tungsten, and nickel, but, on the other hand she learned earlier than her enemies to practice a wise economy, and, thanks to timely importations and to increased production, her stocks are sufficient for the continuous fulfillment of her munitions program.

M. Cochlin's remarks concerning our sulphur supply, the statement continues, exhibit ignorance of geological conditions in Germany especially. He says that this represents the most difficult problem of all, as the importation of pyrites from Spain has completely ceased, and Norway can deliver but negligible quantities to Germany in consequence of the buying-up of pyrites by England. Further, that, although attempts have been made to manufacture sulphur from sulphate of lime, there are great objections to the technical application of the process; hence the scarcity of sulphuric acid is making itself felt in agriculture, as well as in the manufacture of munitions, in the shape of a dearth of super-phosphate. M. Cochlin is not aware apparently that we have a considerable deposit of pyrites, which, with the addition of ample quantities of sulphide of zinc, the output of which has been greatly increased since the war, almost covers the entire demand for sulphur. Moreover, the process for the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid from sulphate of lime has been technically tested, and has been employed for months past. There is, therefore, no lack of sulphur and sulphuric acid in Germany either for the continually increasing output of munitions, or for the production of super-phosphate and other fertilizers. On the contrary, considerable quantities of sulphuric acid are being exported to neutral countries. In this direction also Germany has rendered herself completely independent of importation from abroad.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A special committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to consider proposals that have been made for cheapening the supply of electricity. Evidence is to be given before the committee by various representative bodies. The general idea of the scheme is to divide the country into 16 electrical areas, instead of the 300 or so which now exist. Greater London to be one of them; and to establish a system for the generation of electricity and, where necessary, for reorganizing its supply. It is believed that by largely increasing the amount of power used in industry, the average output per head, and therefore the wages of the worker also, can be raised. Having reduced the number of areas, and gained greater economies in working, steps will have to be taken by legislation or otherwise to insure an adequate and economical supply of electric power for all classes, particularly industries which depend upon a cheap supply of power for their development.

REAL PATRIOTS AMERICAN NEED

Tendency to Stand Out Against Great Britain Declared Result of German Program—Dean Mathews Describes Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"There is a tendency in certain quarters to depreciate Great Britain. It is a part of a program of German propagandists, organized in committees," Dean Shaller Mathews of the University of Chicago told a large gathering of business men in the Chicago Association of Commerce. Dean Mathews is known internationally as head of the university's theological school, but perhaps more broadly as president of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"This tendency takes various forms," continued Dean Mathews. "Mayor Thompson of Chicago, for instance. He says he wants a real American patriotism. Others assert that they are pro-American and not pro-English. You meet it in the talk on the street, in which we are told that England is a hypocrite and has got us into this war simply for the purpose of furthering her commercial interests. We are suspecting that much of this propaganda has German money back of it; but whether it has or not, we ought to tell every man who attacks the Allies, and especially Great Britain just now, that either unconsciously or intentionally he is engaged in German propaganda. He may not know it, but whether he does or he does not, he should keep still. And if he will not keep still tell him that you will take steps to see that he does keep still."

"Meetings for the alleged discussion of peace and war are being manipulated by people who speak English with a German accent. And well-intended idealists who think that whether we should be at peace is still an open question are being used by this type of German propagandist. It is a program we must meet with a sturdy loyalty to America which amounts to this: We are in the midst of war, and whoever undertakes to confuse one's mind to weaken our sympathies with our allies, or cause suspicion of Great Britain, is an enemy of the United States of America."

"Great Britain is a leader in this movement to recognize the rights of nations. There is something wonderful in the capacity of England to breed democracies that are loyal to herself. No other nation in the world has done it. Alexander did not do it; Rome could not do it, and Napoleon could not. England has. Look at Canada, a nation almost as independent of England as the United States, yet from her 8,000,000 people she gathers 500,000 volunteers and throws them in the fight for democracy on the plains of France."

Speaking of the sweep of democracy across Europe in 1848, Dean Mathews remarked that it dislodged Metetrnich and he took himself to England and safety."

"England has a wonderful collection of ex-autocrats," Dr. Mathews went on. "For you will notice that ex-kings do not go to autocracies when they resign—they go to democracies. One of these days it may be there will be added to England's colony of royal refugees Mr. Romanoff and Mrs. Romanoff and all the family of Romanoffs. Constantine of Greece has got as far as Switzerland."

Regarding the pacifists, Dean Mathews remarked, "Few persons have belonged to more peace societies than have I, and I do not take back a word I ever said as to the unchristian character of war. But there is something that is worse than war—the destruction of those institutions and that nationality which embody our conceptions of a state that is composed of free self-governing citizens."



A Fitting Finale to Any Feast

Toasty Tasty Toasterettes

Toasted, buttered and salted just right. Serve them with salads.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston

Foxhill

The Ultra in Motoring Suits for Women

Also practical for street wear and riding purposes.

Ask Your Dealer or Write Us

L. A. MENDELSON & CO., Mfrs.

Wholesale Only

35-39 East 34th St., NEW YORK

COLGATE SERVICE, Inc.

Optician, Jeweler, Watchmaker and Repairman

Residential Vacuum Service. Phone 1000 Beach

Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all

BRAND'S A-I SAUCE

"Always in good taste"

Sold Everywhere

C. F. WEINSTEIN & BRO.

Sole Importers

156 Trumbull Street
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The Acorn

Luncheon 11-3

144 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
(Near Temple Place)

Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

\$3.00 per year and upwards

Storage for Silver and Valuable at Reasonable Rates

Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts

233 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HENEY TO BEGIN BEEF INQUIRY

Counsel for Trade Commission
Tells of Scope of Research
Work Planned in Chicago—
Mr. Davies to Preside

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Investigation of the high cost of living will begin in Chicago with an inquiry into the methods of the beef industry, according to Francis J. Heney, recently appointed general counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, says the Tribune.

Mr. Heney will spend two days in San Francisco in finishing an investigation of the news print paper houses, which he has had under way for the commission, and also an investigation of canneries. He will go on to Chicago, to meet Joseph Davies of the Federal Trade Commission, who will preside at the Chicago inquiry. Before leaving Los Angeles Mr. Heney said:

"The commission plans to begin with the beef industry, for the reason that the packers handle not only cattle, sheep and hogs, but poultry, eggs, butter and cheese. The hides enter into the cost of shoes and the innumerable by-products of the packing houses affect the cost of many commodities. We get a big slice of the entire problem in this one industry."

Walter L. Fisher, attorney for the Western Cattle Association, will meet us in Chicago and give us his cooperation.

"Our purpose is investigation only, not prosecution. The commission was ordered by the President to make a complete inquiry into all causes affecting the cost of food to consumers, to guide Congress and the administration in steps to reduce the cost of living. If we find violations of law we shall report them to the Attorney-General for prosecution."

"Commissioner Davies will conduct the beef trust inquiry. Other commissioners will be going ahead with other investigations, among them the cold storage plants, the grain elevators and the handling of wheat and corn, potatoes and canned foods. My duty as general counsel will be to help shape the entire investigation to bring out essential facts and to guide the commission in getting at practices that may be concealed."

MACHINES AID IN OKLAHOMA COAL PRODUCTION

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The operation of stripping machines, which is a comparatively new system of mining in Oklahoma, will help, to a certain extent, in offsetting the shortage of mine labor, according to coal producers who are making use of such machines, says a special dispatch from Collinsville to the Oklahomaian.

A report from McAlester recently said that there are 3000 fewer coal miners in District 21, comprising the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, than there were a year ago. The drafting of men for the Army, it is known, will further reduce the number of experienced diggers.

Stripping machines such as are in use in Oklahoma are immense steam shovels, modeled largely like those used in digging the Panama Canal. The system of operation is to strip the dirt from the seam of coal, then lift the mineral from its bed, after the deposit has been torn loose with powder. One or two of the machines in use in Oklahoma have records of moving 3700 yards of earth a day.

In a three-foot vein of coal, the recovery is 4500 tons, whereas, under the room and pillar system of mining such as is followed in most Oklahoma mines 2500 tons would be a liberal estimate. Very little labor is required in the operation of the machines.

There are four such machines in operation in Oklahoma, two of which have been installed within the last year. The New State Coal Company has one in operation north of Collinsville and the Sequoyah Oil Refining Company is operating another south of town. The latest addition to the strip pit industry is that of the Oklahoma Mining & Stripping Company at Hickory Hill, near Lehigh. A similar machine has also been installed this year by the Alko-nak Coal Company near Henryetta.

A much more general use of this system of mining, however, is not probable in Oklahoma because of the fact that the available stripping area is limited. It is not practicable at a depth below 400 feet.

Coal mining is a comparatively new industry in this vicinity, but records obtained by oil drillers show that there are approximately 23,000 acres of coal area in Rogers County, with an average vein five feet in thickness, and it is probable that several slopes and shafts will be sunk within the next year. At a depth of 400 feet, in several sections, the coal vein has been found to be eight feet thick.

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING PLANNED

A mass meeting of protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney as one of those responsible for the throwing of a bomb into a preparedness parade in San Francisco will be held on the parade ground of Boston Common Sunday afternoon. The meeting will be preceded by a concert, from 2:30 to 3:30. President McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union will preside. The chief speaker will be W. Bourke Cockran, the New York lawyer who was counsel for Mooney at his trial. Other speakers will be

P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Labor Union; Miss Julia O'Connor of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union; W. D. Cohen of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, and J. Edward Morgan, representative of the labor unions of San Francisco and Oakland. The last-named is in the East trying to raise money for Mooney's defense on appeal.

Officers of labor unions charge that Mooney was convicted last February, and sentenced to execution by hanging, through perjured testimony, and because of the determination of the district attorney who prosecuted him to satisfy the demands of San Francisco employers, opposed to union labor. Several labor unions of Boston and many of other cities have responded to the appeal for money to help Mooney on appeal.

BELGIAN MISSION PLANS PROMOTED

Detailed plans for the reception and entertainment of the Belgian Mission which will visit Boston next Friday and Saturday were completed yesterday afternoon at the State House when Governor McCall's general committee and that appointed by Mayor Curley of Boston met and conferred. The joint committee hoped that the National Guard of Massachusetts will march in the parade which is to be held next Saturday afternoon. This it may be able to do if it has been mustered into the Federal service by that time.

Following is the program for the two days of the mission's visit:

Friday, Aug. 3.—8 a. m., delegation to arrive; 9, informal breakfast, Copley-Plaza, with Governor's and Mayor's committee; 10, proceed to rooms of Belgian Relief Committee, under direction of that committee; 10:15, proceed to State House, where Baron Moncheur will address the Constitutional Convention; 11, reception in the Hall of Flags, State House; 11:30, proceed to Bunker Hill Monument; noon, trip over historic route to Lexington and Concord.

One p. m., luncheon at Colonial Inn, Concord; 2, visit home of Ralph Waldo Emerson; 3, visit Harvard University; 4, visit Boston College; 4:30, visit Museum of Fine Arts; 5:30, visit Boston Public Library; 6 p. m., Copley-Plaza Hotel; 7 to 9, Panell Hall reception to envoys; 8 to 11, motion pictures of Belgium on Boston Common, music and patriotic singing.

Saturday, Aug. 4, 9 a. m.—Breakfast at Copley-Plaza Hotel; 10:30, address from balcony of Old State House by Baron Moncheur; 11, trip around Boston Harbor; 3 to 4:30, military and civil parade; 5, mass meeting Parkman bandstand, speeches; 7, reception and dinner at Copley-Plaza Hotel; midnight, delegation leaves Boston.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE

MANILA, P. I.—A report of the 1916-17 Philippine Islands sugar crop by Harold M. Pitt, president of the Manila Merchants Association, appears in a recent copy of the Manila Bulletin, and says:

"There appears to be great difference in estimates of the present season's crop as reported by the Bureau of Agriculture on the one hand and exporters on the other. A local correspondent, who gives the Bureau of Agriculture as his authority, has reported that the 1916-17 crop will approximate 419,000 short tons. This is supposed to include what enters into local consumption in the form of bassis and molasses as well as sugar. On this basis there would be available for export not less than 370,000 metric tons. Local business houses that are in touch with conditions claim that the quantity available for export during the present season will go very little, if any, above 200,000 metric tons. Of this about 100,000 tons is credited to Iloilo, 10,000 tons to Cebu, and 80,000 tons to Manila. Estimates of the Philippine export crop published in the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, New York, place the total at 170,000 long tons for the current season. It is probable that the local estimate of approximately 200,000 tons is pretty near the mark."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR SHIPMENTS HEAVY

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Approximate estimates made by the shipping department of Castle & Cooke, are that half the sugar which the Matson Navigation Company is under contract to carry to California this year has been shipped, says the Star Bulletin.

Unless the Government takes over the Maui and Matsonia in the next 60 days, the tonnage will be entirely cleaned up by the end of September, the local Matson agency believes.

The amounts contracted for by the Matson line include 275,000 tons for shipment to the Crockett Refinery, 75,000 tons to the Western Refinery, in South San Francisco, and all the refined sugar produced in the territory, between 22,000 and 25,000 tons this year, the refined output of Honolulu plantation, on this island.

MUST PAY EXPLOSIVES TAX

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The State Board of Taxes and Assessment has dismissed the appeal of the International Steel & Ordnance Company from an assessment levied by the Middlesex County authorities of \$70,000 for smokeless powder and \$70,000 for trinitrotolol placed at its loading plant in Sayreville, says a Trenton (N. J.) dispatch to the Public Ledger. The company contended that the explosives, which were for use in a contract for the British Government, were not the property of the company when the assessment was made and hence not subject to taxation as the property of the company.

GOVERNMENT BUREAU RAISES WAR RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A raise of 1½ per cent in Government insurance rates for vessels and cargoes sailing from American ports for Europe and for African ports on the Mediterranean has been announced by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It will be effective Aug. 15. The present rate is 5 per cent.

The new rule of 6½ per cent will

apply also to American-bound vessels from the foreign ports mentioned. It is the first increase since the United States entered the war and was made necessary, said the bureau's announcement, because "the 5 per cent rate is not adequate for the risks undertaken through the so-called war zone, as the bureau has sustained a number of losses."

A change has been made in the bureau's policies for insuring masters, officers and seamen, providing for payments in monthly installments, or

in a lump sum, at the option of the bureau, but without interest. Previously the policies provided for payments in a lump sum only. The general plan will be to make the payments in installments whenever feasible.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Boston University announces that owing to unsettled military conditions arising from the draft it has been found necessary to postpone until the

first week of September the Free Emergency War Course for men which had been announced for the first week of August. The lectures will be given at 7 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and will continue five weeks. The number of registrations has reached 125.

CONCEALMENT CHARGED

Charges that concealment was made of the nature of the soil to be excavated for the Dorchester tunnel between First Street and Dorchester

Avenue were made against the Boston Transit Commission yesterday by John F. Cronan in arguing a bill filed by Patrick McGovern & Co., against the city of Boston to rescind the contract awarded to the company by the commission. The city has paid McGovern & Co. \$2,225,000, but it is willing to return that sum on a rescission of the contract and get what it says should be paid for the work done, which it claims is \$250,000 in excess of that amount. The city denies any misrepresentation was made.

New Goods for Midsummer

at the Season's low prices—many as low as you would expect to pay for clearance lots

New Lingerie Waists

Sheer batiste and voile

Many attractive styles, including a model with fine pin tuckings and square collar—a ruffled front effect with crocheted buttons and a new shirt model.

Special 2.00 and 2.95

Georgette Crepe Waists

A special lot for Monday

Only fifty. Made from Chandler & Co.'s own specially selected material—after a higher priced model from their own stock.

Special at 5.00

Outing and Tub Skirts

For women and misses

A great lot in many styles—Piques and Gabardines—Smart styles with shirred tops, wide belt, patch pockets, and pearl button trimmed—Other models in outing styles. Specially priced

2.25 and 3.50

New Pressed Satin Hats

Very New—Very Attractive

15.00 to 25.00

Ribbon Outing Hats

Some of Silk—Some of Velvet—In white, sand, blue, green, rose, scarlet, pink, old blue, and other smart shades. Specially priced

7.50 and 10.00

Transparent Brim Hats—Many effective new styles—Plush draped crowns. One model illustrated. Specially priced 15.00

Silk Knit Underwear

Beautiful qualities from the Niagara Silk Mills

Union Suits in several styles—white and pink. Usually priced 3.50 to 6.00. Specially at

2.45 to 3.65

Vests—Plain or embroidered—white and pink. Usually priced 2.00 to 4.00. Specially at

1.45 and 1.95

Cretonne Shopping Bags

Made from hand blocked prints—Chandler & Co.'s own fine imported qualities—All lined—many tassels trimmed. Probably cannot be duplicated in quality for less than double these prices. Specially priced

1.50, 2.00 to 3.50

Oriental Rugs

Of the better qualities

Always in demand in the summer season—There are many people here from distant parts—in fact, the city is full of guests from other states—Every summer Chandler & Co. send rugs to other cities, often as far away as the Pacific Coast—and many to the Middle West—therefore every summer they are prepared to offer exceptionally fine rugs.

Guenjes—Bokharas—Shirvans—Mousls—Beluchistans—Daghestans—Hamadans, etc.—wanted sizes at \$5.00 and \$5.00.

Fine Daghestans—Bokharas—Bergamos—Prayer Rugs—Anatolians and Persians—An excellent assortment at \$5.00 and \$5.00.

Irans—Kermanshahs—Guenjes—Shirvans—Bergamos—Saruks—Cabistans—Kurdistan—some antique—Many beautiful rugs at \$5.00 and \$5.00 up to \$25.00.

Chinese Rugs in the better qualities in large sizes, from about 8x10 to 12x16—at \$15.00, \$18.00 to \$45.00.

Chinese Rugs in the smaller sizes, about 4x6, at \$5.00 and \$5.00—Others about 5x8, 6, for \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Enormous Rugs, from 16x23 to 18x25 to 20x26 to 22x34—Laristans—Rajah Mirs, Indians—at \$24.00 and \$45.00.

Silk Dresses

Several new and attractive models

Two attractive styles in chiffon taffeta—a crepe de chine model with new three-tier skirt—new foulard and satin dresses—nearly a hundred in all—mostly in navy. Priced

25.00

Navy Satin Dresses

The new allover box pleated effect

See illustration on right—An advance model, very stylish. Box pleated bodice with round yoke—box pleated tunic with three bias folds. Specially priced

29.50

Smart Street and Outing Coats

For present and early Fall wear

Bolivia Coats

In three models—deep collars—some belted, some half-belted, some plain. Green, gold, taupe, tan, burgundy and copen. Specially priced

35.00 and 45.00

Outing and Sport Coats

In high shades of rose, tan, copenhagen, green and gold. Some with self collars and cuffs. Specially priced

12.50

Suits—Taffeta—Serge

New Taffeta Silk Suits

Two smart models—deep collars and overcollars of white silk faille. Specially priced

25.00

Misses' Taffeta Suits—Specially priced 19.50

New Serge Suits

Many of the new style features of the coming fall are shown. Made from our own specially selected quality of navy serge. Specially priced

25.00

A Thousand Inexpensive Dresses

More than twenty attractive models—in cotton and silk—including

Dresses of White Striped Voile—Several attractive models, with pointed collars, white cuffs of voile and net. Specially priced

7.50

Dresses of White Gabardine—Straight-line-tailored. White with contrasting colored embroidery and fancy button trimmings to match—belt and sash. Specially priced

7.50

Voile Dresses—Made from one of the finest quality of cotton voile. Blouse with attractive collar and revers, contrasting hemstitched insert in collar. Specially priced

12.50

Braided Voile Dresses—Made up from Chandler & Co.'s own braided robe patterns. Coat effects with sash, roll collar, straight skirt. Specially priced

15.00

Inexpensive Silk Dresses—All of taffeta—some with Georgette sleeves—mostly in navy. There are several models. Specially priced

16.50

Misses' Taffeta and Crepe Dresses—Many with Georgette sleeves—only two or three of a style. Some tailored—others with draped skirts—some in coat models. All specially priced

16.50 and 19.50

July-August Linen Sale.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS

McCrum, Watson & Mercer's famous Belfast Irish Double Satin Damask.
Cloths, 2x2 yds. 6.95
Cloths, 2x2½ yds. 8.70
Cloths, 2½x2½ yds. 9.50
Napkins, 22x22 in., doz. 8.65
Napkins, 25x25 in., doz. 10.45
Cloths, 2x2 yds. 8.75
Napkins, 27x27 in., doz. 16.00
Cloths, 2x2 yds. 8.75
Cloths, 2x2½ yds. 12.15
Cloths, 2½x2½ yds. 12.50
Cloths, 2½x2½ yds. 12.50
Napkins, 22x22 in., doz. 16.35
Napkins, 27x27 in., doz. 18.50

OTHER SPECIAL VALUES

Cloths, 68x68 in. 3.95
Cloths, 68x68 in. 3.75
Napkins, 19x19 in. 2.50
Cloths, 19x19 in. 2.75
Cloths, 70x70 in. 4.35
Napkins, 22x22 in. 4.75
Napkins, 27x27 in. 18.50

THREE SPECIAL LOTS NAPKINS

Double Satin Damask
Napkins, 24x24 in. 6.35
Napkins, 22x22 in. 7.75
Napkins, 26x26 in. 9.00

MADIRA EMBROIDERED LINENS

Round Doilies, 6 in. 15c
Round Doilies, 6 in. 30c
Round Doilies, 10 in. 50c
Sets, 13 pieces 5.00
Centerpieces, 24 in. 2.45
Luncheon Napkins, 13 in. 5.75
Luncheon Cloths—
45-inch. Special at 12.50
36-inch. Special at 7.35 to 8.00
Scarfs. Special 2.95 to 14.35

OTHER FANCY LINENS

Hand Embroidered
Centerpieces, 24 in. 1.50
Centerpieces, 28 in. 1.60
Centerpieces, 36 in. 2.30
Doilies, oval tray, 8x12 in. 30c
Doilies, oval tray, 12x16 in. 50c
Doilies, oval tray, 14x18 in. 50c
Doilies, oval tray, 16x24 in. 45c
Doilies, round, 10 in. 20c
Doilies, round, 10 in. 35c
Doilies, round, 12 in. 35c
Doilies, round, 12 in. 45c
Scarfs, size 20x54 in. 3.35
Scarfs, size 20x54 in. 4.35
Scarfs, size 20x54 in. 2.40
Scarfs, size 20x54 in. 3.00

COTTON SHEETS

At Special Prices

Hemmed, 68x99 in. 87c
Hemmed, 68x108 in. 94c
Hemmed, 72x99 in. 95c
Hemmed, 72x108 in. 1.00
Hemmed, 81x99 in. 1.05
Hemmed, 81x108 in. 1.10
Hemmed, 90x108 in. 1.15

PILLOW CASES

Hemmed, 36x38½ in. 10c
Hemmed, 42x38½ in. 22c
Hemmed, 45x38½ in. 24c

TOWELS

Turkish Towels, each 25c
Turkish Towels, each 37½c
Turkish Towels, each 50c
Huckaback Towels, half linen. 37½c
Huckaback Towels, all linen. 50c
Huckaback Towels, all linen. 75c
Roller Towels, 3½ yds. long. 45c
Glass Towels, 1 yd. long. 15c
Dish Towels, 1 yd. long. 25c

BLANKETS

White, single bed. 5.50
White, single bed. 7.50
White, double bed. 8.50
Plaid Blankets, 60x90 in. 5.50
Gray Blankets, 60x90 in. 5.00

DINITY SPREADS AND SETS

Hemmed Spreads, single bed. 1.45
Hemmed Spreads, 4 bed. 1.55
Hemmed Spreads, double bed. 1.65
Bed Sets, single. 2.00
Bed Sets, 3 ft. 6 in. 2.50
Bed Sets, 4 ft. 6 in. 3.50

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

CACAO PLANTING IN COSTA RICA

Cultural Methods Employed on Farms Told for Benefit of Prospective Farmers—Directions for Sowing and Care

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following interesting account of the planting and cultural methods employed on cacao estates in Costa Rica was prepared by the manager of the farms of the United Fruit Company in this Republic, says a Commerce Report:

"We have learned during our experimental work that four things are necessary to the successful establishment of a cacao plantation—shade, selection of land, selection of seed, and thorough care of young cacao plants during their first 18 months. I cannot place too much emphasis on the matter of shade. During the first three years cacao has to be properly shaded, otherwise it will not grow well or will not grow at all. One of the greatest advantages in planting cacao in old banana fields is the protection afforded to the young plants by the shade of the bananas, which in other countries are planted after the felling of the woodland for this purpose only.

"The banana, plantain, or other member of the Musa family is the ideal temporary shade for cacao during its first two years, but after this period it has to be replaced by a permanent shade plant. When the cacao arrives at this age the banana not only does not afford sufficient shade but it interferes with the proper development of the tree. To be ready at the end of two years to have a permanent shade which will supersede the bananas, it is necessary to plant shade trees before or at the same time the cacao is planted.

"For permanent shade trees we are using in Costa Rica the jacuquinquillo with great success. It is a quick-growing tree, branching very high and leaving ample space between its branches and the top of the cacao trees. It gathers nitrogen on its roots, and at the same time the constant falling of its leaves forms a splendid mulch, keeping down weeds and enriching the soil. Shade trees and planted 36 feet apart. The shade will perhaps be too thick after four or five years, but can be easily regulated with judicious pruning of the branches whereas when shade trees are not planted close enough there is no remedy in case open spaces are left.

"There are two systems of planting cacao, 'at stake' and from nurseries. The planting at stake consists in sowing seed directly in its permanent place in the field, while the planting from nursery, as the name indicates, is done by transplanting young trees from nursery beds after a certain period of growth. Both systems have advantages and disadvantages, but a combination of the two is the indicated course to follow when planting on a large scale, and this is what we are doing now with good success.

"As soon as the lands for cacao have been selected, a general cleaning is done, taking good care to prune as little of the bananas as is possible and to leave all other plants and shrubs which may afford temporary shade in the open places and which can be readily cut down later without danger of injuring the cacao trees.

"Before planting, the seeds are kept in water and ashes for 24 hours or more; 10 pounds of ashes mixed with about 30 gallons of water is more or less the proportion used. The ashes remove the sweet pulp adhering to the seeds, making them less liable to the attacks of insects, and the long immersion in water accelerates germination. The small seeds found at the extreme ends of the pods should be rejected and only the large and well-developed seeds should be used. The seeds should be planted vertically, pointed end up, but unless skilled labor is employed I would recommend planting them horizontally, as a mistake is likely to be made. Generally, seed wrongly planted result in weak and useless trees.

"The seeds should be sown not more than one inch below the surface, and the soil should be loose to a depth of one foot. As a rule we plant from three to five seeds nine to twelve inches apart around each peg. This insures enough plants to take the place of any destroyed, or, if the surplus is not needed, permits a good selection to be made.

"The matter of taking especially good care of the young plants during the first 18 months is very important. The cacao plant during this stage is very delicate and needs constant watching and care. The ground near its roots must be kept, for the first 12 months at least, perfectly clear of grass and weeds. The most satisfactory way to accomplish this is to circle each plant with a hoe as soon as needed; a circle 4 feet in diameter is more than enough. Breaking the surface of the soil with a hoe after circling is also very helpful. When the plants are three months old they should be heavily mulched with dry banana leaves or trash; this gives better results after the hoeing, as it will not only keep the ground good and moist but will also delay the growth of grass and weeds, making a considerable saving, and at the same time will enrich the soil when the trash and leaves rot. This mulching should be done with great care, taking the precaution of not piling it against the young cacao trees, as fermentation setting in will surely injure them.

"The general cleaning of the plantation should also be carefully attended to, as high grass, even if not near the roots of the plant, prevents that free circulation of the air which is so necessary for all young plants. These cleanings are done with the machete, the same as the ordinary cleaning of our bananas, and as often as necessary; some sections stand as long as six months without any general cleaning, while others need it every two months. However, for the proper supervision of the plantation it is necessary to have it clean. In this way, if anything goes wrong it can easily be detected and remedied. To insure a regular and even plantation it should be kept well supplied. Young cacao plants have many enemies and are easily killed; thus nurseries of young plants of the same age as the permanent ones should be at hand to replace those destroyed from any cause."

AQUEDUCT DAY TO BE OBSERVED

New York to Memorialize Completion of Water System by Dedication of Public Garden in Central Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The opening of the Catskill Aqueduct, which will be celebrated with appropriate exercises on Oct. 12, 13 and 14, will be memorialized by the dedication of a sunken garden pleasure ground on the site of the older of the two reservoirs in Central Park.

The Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Committee, in preparing plans for this garden, has been guided by three aims. It will treat the site with a noble fountain and water area, indicative of the city's water supply system, and also as preserving the historical continuity of the site. The plans are also drawn to bestow upon the city a great art gift, rivaling the most famous of its kind abroad, and to meet in a form harmonious with its surroundings the desire, as expressed in many quarters, for commodious outdoor accommodations in Central Park for the enjoyment of music, and other appropriate purposes of a community nature.

In this garden will be erected the MacMonnies Fountain, executed at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. This fountain represents Columbia seated in a barge of state, with Fame at the prow and Father Time at the helm. The eight orsomenes represent the arts and sciences.

The garden will also include a concourse, a lake, a music pavilion, playgrounds and an esplanade. There will also be a jet fountain throwing water 80 feet into the air. The garden will add to the recreation space in Central Park an area 800 feet wide and 1800 feet long.

In regard to the aqueduct and celebration the committee says:

"As a municipal work, in magnitude rivaling the construction of the subways, it has given to the nation a model of honest, clean and efficient municipal government. Finished within the original estimate of expense, it affords a rare example of economy to other municipalities. Completed within the contract time, without a labor strike, it is a tribute alike to the commission which directed the work, the contractors who carried it out, and the workmen who labored faithfully to build it. As an engineering feat, it is the greatest accomplishment of its kind in history and a monument to American genius. And as a whole, it is a testimony of what disinterested civic spirit, with the sympathetic cooperation of faithful public officials, can accomplish in carrying out a great project for the public welfare.

"It is felt, therefore, that such an event should be suitably commemorated, partly as a merited tribute to the builders of the aqueduct, but also, and chiefly, as an opportunity for teaching important civic lessons. In view of the state of war, the observance cannot be approached in the festive spirit which otherwise might prevail, and the plans recommended have been modified accordingly."

The time proposed for the celebration was chosen chiefly because it practically coincided with the anniversary of the turning on of the Croton water at the fountain in City Hall Park in 1842, and with Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

The proposed program includes ceremonies in City Hall Park, at the Croton reservoir in Central Park, civic parades, a pageant in the City College Stadium, and general illuminations.

READING MATTER FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If Secretary of War Baker has his way the American camps and trenches in France will be well supplied with papers and magazines from home. "I am delighted at the opportunity to speak to the American people about this point," said Secretary Baker. "I feel that the arrangements to be made by Postmaster Burleson for the transmission of newspapers and magazines to France will contribute a great deal to the happiness and comfort of our boys at the front. I hope the privilege will be generously used."

The War Department feels that keeping up a strong line of letter, postcards, newspaper and magazine communication between the folks at home and the boys at the front helps sustain the morale of the men.

All one has to do to send newspapers and magazines to the American soldiers under the present plan is to wrap them up, mark them, "For an American soldier in France," put a one-cent stamp on the wrapper and mail.

ADVICE IS GIVEN TO COAL BUYERS

New England Committee Recommends Investigation of Possibilities of Supply From More Distant Fields

Manufacturers and other buyers of coal for steam purposes in New England are being advised by the New England Coal Committee to investigate the possibilities in a new field of supply, as well as to buy coal liberally within the next 90 days. This advice is contained in a circular letter, now being distributed from the committee's headquarters in the Massachusetts State House, which is signed by James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee.

"We suggest," says the circular, "that New England purchasers of tidewater who have difficulty in securing coal from the New River and Pocahontas districts should turn their attention more to the mines producing the higher volatile coals of the Tidewater of West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, even though some of these more distant fields involve from 15 to 25 cents higher cost of transportation to seaboard. It seems particularly worth while for New England consumers to investigate the possibilities of these sources of supply. Coal moving from the Virginia fields takes the same rate as Pocahontas and New River."

As two-thirds of the coal used in Massachusetts is of the bituminous kind, the committee's recommendation points to a possible way of insuring an ample supply of fuel for next winter's needs in New England. Anthracite is used in some steam-producing plants, but at its present high price the desirability of more bituminous coal is apparent. Bituminous coal from the fields accessible to New England can be stored without deterioration, it is said, and great piles of it are being accumulated by public service corporations.

"There is a temptation during the summer months for consumers of coal to be lulled into a false sense of security," says the circular, which strongly urges that coal be bought now by all kinds of consumers. At the same time, the committee says that coal is scarce and that there seems no probability of a reduction in price soon to the consumer. Neglect of the question of price, in the committee's work, seems due to a belief that if the supply for New England can be assured the price will take care of itself.

This situation promises nothing to the householder, who finds that he must pay \$9.50 a ton, in Boston, for coal that sells at the mines for about \$4.50 a ton. Last spring and winter, water carriage on coal to Boston from tidewater points near the mines went as high as \$5 a ton, the circular says. To this must be added the cost of railway transportation from the mine to tidewater, the cost of the second haul from the Boston terminal of the water line, for any interior distributing point, and the retail dealer's expenses and profit. The water rate has lately dropped to \$2 a ton, though few or no time contracts have been made on this basis. Yet the retail price in Boston remains \$9.50 a ton.

"We are repeatedly asked if the consumer, by waiting, will be able to get his coal at a lower price," says the circular. "We cannot answer this question, because, while the Government seems to be contemplating the regulation of coal prices, on the other hand the Government itself has felt obliged to take such contrary steps as the sudden seizure of New England's coal for naval purposes. Moreover, the tremendous pressure which the Government is putting on industrial establishments for war materials, and the consequent acute competitive labor demand created thereby, tends to deplete further the already insufficient supply of labor at the mines, and besides, conscription, if applied to miners, will also soon aggravate the situation still more."

On the face of it, the committee's circular seems very likely to help New England retail coal dealers to sell, at current high prices, all the coal they can get, instead of storing such coal in the tidewater yards for retail distribution later. The argument is that New England will need all it can get both now and later, that storage piles are needed in the yards and cellars of consumers as well as the yards of dealers. But the price to the householder remains as it was last spring, \$9.50 a ton, or \$3 a ton above the cost of \$4.50 at the mine, plus a \$2 water transportation rate. Difficulty in getting enough coal for all needs, those who hesitate to buy their coal now say, does not explain why a drop of \$3 a ton in the water-transportation charge should not mean something of a drop in the retail price.

EXHIBITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Third National Exposition to Be Held in New York Sept. 24—Profession's Aid in War

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—During the week of Sept. 24 there will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries, that will more fully portray the progress United States chemists have been making toward preparing the nation for the place it must occupy in the world's

commerce after the coming of peace. One of the managers of the exposition, Charles F. Roth, a member of the American Chemical Society, said that, "never had any nation ever before been brought so forcibly to a realization of how dependent upon chemistry all its industries were as when the United States found itself facing an industrial emaciation, and it brings great credit upon the American chemist for the part he has taken in bringing the country to a state of self-efficiency and self-containedness. He has accomplished in a couple of years what it has taken our enemy nation 40 years to perform, and with the aid of our financiers has built whole towns and given employment to the great army of unemployed who constituted so grievous a problem in the United States three years ago."

"The purposes of the exposition are not to show the progress made in all the chemical industries but to indicate where progress can be made, and where opportunities await development, and how our national resources and wastes can be made valuable and useful. It gives the man of science, the financier, manufacturer, and plant operator the opportunity of personal contact with the latest machinery, materials, and products used and applied in all the chemical industries, and the opportunity of learning how they can be applied to his specific purpose."

On Monday, Sept. 24, at 2 p. m. opening addresses will be made by Dr. Charles H. Herty, chairman of the advisory committee of the exposition and editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry; by Prof. Julius Stieglitz, president of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Colin G. Fink, president of the American Electrochemical Society, and Dr. G. W. Thompson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Among other speakers on the program for other days are W. S. Kies, vice-president National City Bank, who will speak upon the "Development of Export Trade with South America"; Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert, chairman, chemistry committee, National Research Council, who will speak upon "The Operation and Work of the National Research Council for the National Weal"; Dr. L. H. Baekeland of the Naval Consulting Board, will make an address on "The Future of American Chemical Industry."

One day a symposium upon the National Resources as Opportunities for Chemical Industries will be given, and among the speakers will be Mr. C. H. Crawford, assistant to president, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.; Mr. V. V. Kelsey, chemist-Industrial agent, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.; Dr. E. A. Schubert, mineralogist-geologist, Norfolk & Western Ry.; Dr. T. P. Maynard, mineralogist-geologist, Central of Georgia Ry., and Atlantic Coast Life Ry.; Dr. J. H. Watkins, geologist, Southern Railway.

CORPORATIONS ARE HIT BY TAX

Franchise Tax Law in Kansas Has Forced Corporations to Drop Watering of Stock—Standard Oil Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas corporation franchise tax is developing into the finest instrument for squeezing the water out of corporation stocks. The law has been in effect 16 months, and it has squeezed \$3,000,000 a month of watered stock from Kansas and other corporations doing business in the State.

Many states have corporation franchise tax laws, but only two or three are as strict as the Kansas laws, which bases its tax on the amount of capital stock issued, not upon the actual amount of stock in use or the money received for the sale of the stock. The tax varies from \$10 for the smallest corporation that may be formed to \$2500 for a \$5,000,000 concern. The tax is an annual one, and in addition to the ordinary property taxes.

One big cement company issued \$2,000,000 worth of stock. Of this amount \$1,000,000 went to the promoters, \$300,000 was given as a bonus to the bond buyers, and \$700,000 was actually bought and paid for and invested in the cement plant, which is one of the largest in the State. Some time ago the company was told to pay up its franchise tax or the State would cancel its charter. The company is preparing to cut its capital in two.

When the Kansas Natural Gas Company was formed its promoters were given \$12,000,000 worth of stock for the leases they held on undeveloped gas lands. In the proceedings before the State and Federal courts it has been shown that these leases cost the promoters less than \$20,000. The stock has been sold to innocent purchasers to a considerable extent, not a dollar of it going into the company's treasury. The big pipe lines and pumping stations were built with bonds. In the plans for the reorganization of the company the stock held by the promoters is being wiped out entirely, so that the present owners will have some real value for their money, and \$6,000,000 in water will be squeezed out.

There are several oil companies which have big capital and little money actually invested from the sale of stock which has cut down their capital to near the actual money put into the property, and many big mercantile and manufacturing establish-

ments have reduced their capital to what has been actually invested.

The Standard Oil Companies and allied corporations have the only system that beats the Kansas law, and the next Legislature is expected to attend to this and catch a lot of money of these companies used in Kansas. There are four of these companies, the Standard of Indiana, the Standard of Kansas, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, and the Prairie Pipe Line Company, all allied corporations, and until the dissolution orders of the Federal courts all owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. These companies have comparatively small capital issues, but each one has a big surplus and undivided profits account, and these two accounts are used as capital.

Since the franchise tax law went into effect and the first tax was levied and collected over 300 corporations, big and little, have cut their capital stock to the actual value of the stock or the actual money put into the property from the sale of stock.

COAL SHIPMENTS INCREASE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The State Corporation Commission has made public an order permanently suspending shipments to intrastate freight shipments carrying the proposed 15 per cent increase for which application was made by Southwestern railroads when the proposed general increase was before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission, while denying the general increase asked, granted the right to make a 15 per cent increase in rates on coal.

The New Mexico Commission, however, makes no exception in favor of intrastate coal shipments, thus denying the specific request of the New Mexico roads for that increase. The roads have filed a request for a hearing. Retail coal prices in New Mexico have advanced from \$1 to \$1.75 per ton within the past 30 days, and further advances are threatened as a result of shortage of labor and threatened strikes.

BUREAU PLANS FOR COLLEGE MEN IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American University Union in Europe, an outgrowth of the American University Alumni Association in France and the Yale Bureau in Paris, has been organized to provide, in Paris, a headquarters for American college men and for the various bureaus of the kind already established. The union will cooperate with these bureaus in obtaining information about college men doing war service.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued for the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Concealed Wire Chain—Alden, Flora S., Boston, Mass.
Sewing Machine—Ashworth, Fred, Beverly, Mass.
Safety Valve—Clark, George H., Cambridge, Mass.
Turned Shoe—Colby, Walter L., Haverhill, Mass.
Micrometer—Csigas, John, Springfield, Mass.
Holding Means for Metal Working Machines—Davis, Henderson G., West Springfield, Mass.
Thread Controlling Mechanism for Sewing Machines—Drumheller, William P., Springfield, Mass.
Desk for Piano—Gerts, Richard W., Brookline, Mass.
Film Indicator—Godwin, Merritt A., Bridgewater, Mass.
Bypass Valve—Gosline, Daniel P., Boston, Mass.
Steam Boiler Scraper—Hammond, Frank S., Medford, Mass.
Automatic Sprinkler—Hammond, Wilberforce B., Boston, Mass.
Indexing Broach Mechanism—Lapointe, Ralph R., Hudson, Mass.
Safety Locking Device for Elevators—Mackie, Alexander T., Boston, Mass.
Loose Leaf Binder—Merwin, John C., Holyoke, Mass.
Folding Table—Mosher, Edward H., South Paris, Me.
Weft-Thread Catcher for Automatic Weft Replenishing Looms—Nutting, Charles S., Hopedale, Mass.
Controller for Humidifiers—Parks, Frederick W., Fitchburg, Mass.
Silent Typewriting Mechanism—Powers, Frank B., Springfield, Mass.
Sole Sewing Machine—Scott, Jacob R., North Weymouth, Mass.
Seamless Stocking—Scott, Robert W., Boston, Mass.
Underfed Stoker for Boilers—Standish, Edward K., Stoughton, Mass.
Self-Closing Valve—Tosler, Charles C., Cohasset, Mass.
Vacuum Cleaner—Wright, Morris S., Worcester, Mass.

LAWLEY MEN RETURN

About 175 employees at Lawley's shipyard in Neponset returned to work yesterday after being granted an increase of 25 cents a day. Others are holding out for their original demand of a 50-cent increase. George Lawley said the reports that he had refused interviews to David W. Benjamin, United States Commissioner of Conciliation, investigating the strike, were not true.

Jordan Marsh Company—New England's Greatest Complete Housefurnishers

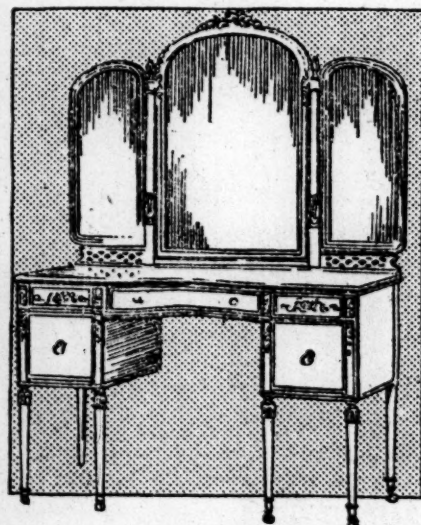
The Nelson-Matter Company

of Grand Rapids, Mich.,

one of the country's leading makers of high grade furniture, recently leased their enormous plant to the Hayes-Ionia Company for the manufacture of automobile bodies.

A quick disposal of their entire furniture stocks was necessary.

Jordan Marsh Company was offered first choice of the entire stock.



THIS SPECIMEN DRESSING TABLE

Is from a suite of the Nelson-Matter Company stock, beautifully executed in Ivory Enamel and listed at

About One-half Regular Price

Inspection Days
Aug. 1-2-3-4

When patrons may view the extraordinary collection of pieces entered in this sale.

Purchases may be made on these days, the articles to be charged and delivered after the sale commences.

Opportunity Beckons

In the Announcement of the Great

August Mark-Down Sale of FURNITURE

BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 6

The story of a remarkable purchase of excellent furniture at "sacrifice" prices—as a special offering to our customers for this sale is told at the left.

We purchased the choicest pieces of the entire stock of the

NELSON-MATTER COMPANY

at considerably less than their original cost—making it possible for us to offer you most inviting price concessions on exquisite furniture.

THIS SALE will also include pieces marked down from our regular stocks

Odd pieces, broken sets, etc., in the largest assortment ever featured by us in any August Mark-Down Sale.

Companion Sales

Of Floor Coverings and Refrigerators

Will also be featured during August in their respective sections.

Jordan Marsh Company

Furniture and all Housefurnishings delivered free to your home if within 50 miles of Boston, or delivered free to your nearest freight station elsewhere in Massachusetts.

PUBLIC MEN CONDEMN THE FOOD CONTROL BILL DELAY

BANKHEAD SEES PERIL IN DELAY

Alabama Senator, Arraigning Obstructionists Among His Colleagues, Asks Necessary Power for the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the members of the upper branch of Congress who have from time to time expressed their strong disapproval of the dilatory tactics of the Senate, are Senator Bankhead of Alabama. He calls attention to the seriousness of delay, and has expressed the opinion that every day of delay gives Germany so much extra time to carry on her ruthless policy of destruction on the high seas. Senator Bankhead says: "The need for prompt enactment of this legislation" (referring to the Food Bill) "is imminent and pressing. The hour for action has arrived. It is suicidal to foster or hesitate. We are at war, a war waged by our adversary in the most cruel and barbarous manner. Our ships are being sunk on the high seas, our citizens and soldiers are being murdered, while senators have been delaying action upon vital legislation, debating constitutional questions, inhibitions and limitations of the power of the Constitution, intending them as a shield, behind which enemies of the Republic at home and abroad can hide, while the Government is destroyed."

"The country cries for relief against oppression by food gamblers; speculators and manipulators, yet we hear a constant wail from some sources because of the extraordinary powers we confer upon the President, which are as necessary to the successful prosecution of the war as the Army and the Navy, food and clothing."

"With practical unanimity, Congress declared war between this Republic and the Imperial German Government, and promptly voted billions of dollars with which to prosecute it. We passed the Selective Draft Bill to raise an army of millions of soldiers. Already the flag of freedom and democracy is seen everywhere we look. Extraordinary situations demand extraordinary measures, and while much has been said in debate about the broad authority vested in a so-called food dictator, using the word in the most offensive way, yet it has no terrors for me. In the practical administration of this measure I have no fear that any citizen will be denied any right or enjoyment of his property or effects, except in so far as may be necessary for the general good of the country, whose welfare and preservation it is the duty of every one to safeguard to the limit of his ability."

"If we are to win this titanic struggle there must be a guiding hand. Unlimited and unusual power must be conferred on the Commander-in-Chief, to whom we must look for victory. We must implicitly trust him. If we undertake to divide the management and conduct of the war between the President and Congress; if we do not give the President a free hand to direct the prosecution of the war, a fatal mistake will be made, from the effects of which we may not recover."

Senator Williams' Views

Slackers Among Lawmakers, He Says, Cause of Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fully aroused to the supreme need for the United States Government to squander not a moment of valuable time in throwing its full effectiveness into the arena of the world war before it is too late, Senator John Sharp Williams has been making strenuous efforts to inject speed into the machinery at Washington which is employed in making war preparations. His denunciation of delay in the Senate especially, is extremely pointed.

"Now that we are in the war," he declared emphatically, "we have got to see it through—plumb through. We have got to see it through, not only to a successful issue, but while we are about it to a just and permanent treaty."

"There are two things going on that are attracting the attention of the world, talk in the Senate and the war in Europe. There is one word, I think, in the minds of all Americans and of all right-thinking people everywhere when an emergency arises to be met which arouses more contempt than any other word in the world, and that is the word 'slacker.' The slackers are not only composed of those who are resorting to lying and marrying and various other devices in order to avoid service, but it likewise applies to legislators who are forgetful of their duty and who are taking up time needlessly and uselessly for the purpose of exploiting themselves or some local interest rather than paying regard to a great international emergency."

"There was never a time when this country could have proposed terms for a just and lasting peace which would not have been scorned at the court of Berlin by the Kaiser and his military and bureaucratic entourage. This sort of thing is a mere dream of what might have been, a picture of what cannot be, not even now, much less then. Talks may be silver, but votes are gold. When somebody is rushing at me with both fists prepared, I have not time to criticize the attitude of my own fists or person. The thing is to meet him, and to meet

him as well as I can, and as quickly as I can, and as forcibly as I can. "The country is not unaware of what the Senate has been doing and what it has not been doing when we might have been doing something. We have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation necessary to start to mobilize men, money and resources so that we might prove in the beginning, after the legislation, an actor in the struggle. The only mistake that we have made is that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be deprived of a place under the sun, as the ultimate result of this struggle, because we did not have a vision long enough to get into it in time. There is nothing to do now but to go forward, not even to look backward or to either side."

Peril in Board Rule

Representative Howard Says It Is Proposed Only for Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comparing the proposed "War Board," designed to be a check upon the President in his conduct of the war, to President Lincoln's War Cabinet, and drawing an analogy between the proposed joint committee and the various war committees which have tended to draw the new Russian Republic toward its present state of disorganization, Representative Howard of Georgia declares that such a step was recently proposed by the Senate, and will be thrashed out by the Senate and the House conferees, now considering the Administration Food Bill. Such a board is entirely unnecessary, he says, and would tend to promote inharmoniousness and bring about disorganization rather than accomplish any lasting good. Representative Howard says that this is only one of the many indications of the tendency to obstruct war legislation by bringing up petty issues at the eleventh hour. He urges speedy action, unanimity and self-sacrifice as essentials in the winning of the war. His statement follows:

"Let us no longer delay the war measures, but get down to business. Give the President the authority he asks for, trust him, help him, and by so doing we will bring this horrible war to a speedy conclusion and bring peace to a horrified world."

"The United States Senate, in the main, is composed of the ablest, most conservative and patriotic men in the United States, and I do not believe any loyal citizen in this country would impugn any but the loftiest motives to any action that they might take on a given piece of legislation for the conduct of the war. But in the light of past and present experiences I cannot, for the life of me, see how they could have reached the conclusion that a joint committee for the conduct of the war is either necessary or expedient."

"During the war between the states, President Lincoln, on more than one occasion, denominated the committee for the conduct of the war as a millstone around his neck. After the battle of Antietam, if President Lincoln had not taken 'the bit in his mouth,' as it were, and removed some of the politically made generals, the Union would unquestionably have been dissolved. He said: 'There is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here. I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take.'"

"That is the exact position we find ourselves in today. The President, vested under the Constitution with the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, is taking the course which he feels he ought to take, and up to this hour that course meets with the unreserved approval of the American people."

"Certainly a divided authority in the conduct of war is unwise and generally ends in chaos and disaster. Certainly a committee for the conduct of the war will not tend to eliminate scandal, waste, extravagance or graft. Such was not the case with the Lincoln committee. Outrageous graft was uncovered. Political allies of those in authority were the beneficiaries of outrageously profitable contracts. England encountered it. Her blunders were many. Her contracts netted fabulous profits. Her mobilization was impeded and precious time was wasted in wrangles and disputes in the council of war. Today Lloyd George is practically a dictator. Russia is a striking example, a lighthouse, for us to steer by that we may not run upon the rocks of divided authority. The new Republic attempted to give to every political contestant in the Republic a voice in the conduct of the war. The result, Russia has practically lost all that she gained by treasure, travail and bloodshed, and only yesterday Kerensky was placed in supreme command with absolute undisputed authority."

"This war can be commanded by but one chief. Time and preparation are the foundation stones upon which we must rest our destiny. Wrangles, disputed politics, favorites, profits, delays, jealousies, self-aggrandizement and demagoguery must stand aside while our armies march on to victory or honorable and permanent peace."

"No blunder could imperil our Nation more than to create such a committee as that contemplated by the Senate amendment to the food bill. It makes no difference who they are, they will be human. If human and in the limelight each will have his notion. Each will have his political future in mind. Each will grow jealous of the other. Each will be inclined to consult party advantage before acting, and a great earnest, brave and patient man in whom we are all

willing to trust will be bound hand and foot until the committee settles its disputes and chooses its course."

Speed Needed Elsewhere

Senator Johnson Says Navy and Shipping Board Should Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, formerly Governor of the State of California, is emphatic in his views concerning the imperative necessity of expedition in putting through the Government's war plans. He insists first upon all possible speed in building the great fleet of merchant vessels which are to defeat the German submarine blockade. Then he urges speed in the Navy, and in getting through Congress the big revenue bill which has again been held up by the submission of new needs by the Administration.

"But with all the speed, Senator Johnson points to the necessity of avoiding undue haste in the war preparations where such would only result in incompetency and ineffectiveness on the battle front. The Senator expressed the following views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday:

"There are peculiar phases of war. We have never reached one of the sort that ever recurs in time of crisis or stress. The slogan all over the Nation is 'speed up.'"

"Speeding up may be a doubtful process, as well as an advantage. The War Department, for instance, is subjecting recruits to the hardening process of training before sending them abroad. To speed up with our militia or those drafted, and to ship them to France without months of diligent and intense training, would be sheer murder. The troops must be sent abroad, and at the earliest moment, but they can render efficient service only after full training."

"Our Navy, always the pride of the Republic, and much further advanced in preparedness, might apparently be 'speeded up,' but even here I am not inclined to criticize."

"Congress is accused of delay, and has become the object of attack of all the 'speeders up,' but no Congress has ever in so brief a period passed so many important and far-reaching measures. Proposed acts, conferring the most autocratic powers, have been presented to Congress, and demand made that they be passed overnight. Inspection of these acts has disclosed that they have been inaccurately drawn, admittedly so, and corrections have been essential to make them at all efficacious."

"Denunciations of the delay of Congress has been a favorite pastime of some, but never has it been published that those representing the Administration presented three different bills at various stages of the debate in the Senate, and the last bill provided by those representing the Administration, was given to the Senate but a few days before the final vote. The House passed, without knowing its contents, the great Revenue Bill, with the

statement it would be perfected in the Senate. The Senate committee on finance, with diligence and industry seldom exhibited by any public body, worked day and night, and last week completed a bill admittedly the best that could be framed in the circumstances. But on Tuesday, Mr. McAdoo called together the finance committee and said one department needed \$5,000,000 more, and asked that the Revenue Bill be withheld and rates of taxation be increased. Speeding up should be applied elsewhere than in the Senate. Speed up, building ships by all means. This is the most essential part of our war program, but if those in charge of building ships disagree, and disagree for months, let the matters of difference at once be determined, and the program of building ships proceed."

"It's fashionable now, and meets with ready acquiescence, to speed up Congress. But let's speed up the Navy, let's speed up the revenue and taxation measure, let's speed up what is of the greatest and first importance, the building of ships. And the speeding up of none of these is within the province of Congress."

Senator Deplores Delay

Warren G. Harding Comments on Failure of War Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Four weeks of valuable time might readily have been saved by Congress in the passage of the Food Bill, in my estimation," declared Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to give his views concerning the delay of war preparations. "The biggest failure of the Government, however, has been its neglect in the past to awaken the people of the United States to what was coming," he said. "We were a nation oblivious to the imperative needs of the day, when the rest of the world was aflame with war. That is where our greatest shortcomings rest. Nevertheless, I do not share the view that a shagup in the personnel of the Government is needed at this time. If there is any popular feeling that there ought to be a change in any Cabinet post, I do not agree with it. I feel that Secretary Baker of the War Department is a capable and responsible official."

Senator Harding did not care to comment upon Secretary Daniels. "In spite of the great war preparations now being made," said the Senator, "there is a regrettable slowness, due, I think, to two chief causes—the rutted way in which the country has been going for some 50 years; and the failure of the Government and people to realize the enormity of the great war task confronting them. The Government does not even now realize the full proportions of the task, I am inclined to believe, and the people do not yet have a fair realization of the scope of the undertaking."

In explaining his views on delayed passage of the food bill, the Senator

declared: "I fully believe that as good a bill could have been produced in far less time. If the administration had been content to accept the anti-speculation bill as originally drawn, we might already have been experiencing lower prices on the retail market. As it is I do not feel that the food bill now in conference will materially reduce prices."

FOOD CONTROLLER ISSUES STATEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A decree has gone forth from the Food Controller, Mr. Hanna, governing the serving of certain foods "in public eating places" throughout the Dominion.

The regulations pertaining to restaurants are that "no beef shall be served on Tuesday or on Friday; that no bacon shall be served on Tuesday or on Friday and that no bacon shall be served except at breakfast on other days; that at every meal there shall be supplied some substitute for white bread, for instance—cornbread, oat-cake, and brown or graham bread, or in the alternative that on certain days of the week no white bread whatever be served; that a printed notice shall be prominently displayed to the effect that the public should avoid all waste and should conserve the greatest possible amount of food, and to that end, should eat less bread and other wheat products, and should substitute, in their seasons, green vegetables, fruits and other perishable products for food that may be stored for later use or exported; that no more than two courses be served for breakfast and luncheon, or three courses for dinner with courses to be defined."

Citizens will be asked to sign a form of pledge which is to be distributed broadcast, saying that they will reduce the consumption of bread, beef and bacon, and observe in effect the private home regulations in effect at the public eating places. The above is only a suggestion of the general food regulations that are to follow when the final details are settled upon.

WAR BREAD TO BE ON SALE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—War bread, hitherto within the reach of only families doing their own baking, will be placed on sale at downtown Minneapolis stores, through an arrangement with Miss Josephine Berry of the University of Minnesota, and if the public takes to the new product its sale will be permanent, says the Journal. Baked at the university farm, the bread will be of two varieties. One will be made of a mixture of oatmeal and wheat flour and the other of cornmeal and wheat flour.

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a wide-spread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

New London (Conn.) Day

It is possible that the war may wait for the American Congress to get ready to fight it.

But even if the stupidity, the callousness, the inconceivable indifference of these men do not result in final defeat for America and her Allies, nothing is surer than that they will be responsible for endless death lists—not only of Frenchmen and British but of American soldiers. They are adding daily to the days of bloodshed and suffering that are to come before the war's end. How many more artillery preparations are to be made, how many more deadly charges carried out, how many more thousands of live men are to become dead men, all because of the policy of obstruction in Congress, no mind can estimate. We only can be sure that the war will go on for months longer than it should, and that rivers of blood will flow which never should have flowed, simply because the hands of America are tied by her national legislators.

The methods by which Congress is trying to fight this war are the methods by which it fought its futile tariff wars in the '80s. Congress, patently, is unable to see the difference between those matters and these. How far can this thing go before the American people demand a change—and demand it in terms that in any other country would be called a revolution, but which, in this one, will merely be a unanimous expression of the popular will?

Los Angeles Tribune

What is Mr. Hoover's offense? He has been selected by general agreement as the most experienced and competent man to administer an organized plan for conserving the food supply. That is his sole offense. There are three classes opposing the food bill. First of all are the commercial pirates, now dominating food production, distribution and sale. They have been personally profiting immensely through

manipulating and controlling food distribution and sale. They are about to be supplanted by distribution and sale under public authority. Then there is the pro-enemy propaganda seeking on every possible means of delaying war legislation. The Central Powers are not without access to Congress. Then, finally, there are the small men who dwindle in the presence of the real men of the Senate, but venture into the open to participate in vaudeville or become the unwitting tools of foreign intrigue. The people of the country did not select their senators with a foreign war in view. Had they done so, Missouri's representation might have been better suited to the country's needs at this particular juncture.

Toledo Blade

Until now the House had a fairly good record as far as food legislation was concerned. The sickening delay came in the Senate. Finally the Senate staggered through with a weak compromise, eliminating Hoover and otherwise softening the bill for the benefit of the food speculators. It was better than nothing. It would make it possible for the Government to say something about prices. Comes now the House where no crisis is ever grave enough to make party politics forgotten. In the meantime the food bill is held up. The people have no relief from criminal prices in a time of plenty. There is no famine. There is no serious shortage. There is profiteering. There is criminal wealth-taking by the food shark. There is injustice without end.

Chicago Evening Post

Congress is making war in the same way the socialist regiments of the Russian army fight—talking everything threadbare before deciding whether to hit the enemy in the head or in the stomach. We shall see the same results here that we have seen in Galicia—disaster. Let Congress give somebody power to act, then adjourn.

New Orleans Item

Arbitrary Government regulation of the food is a new enterprise. There are no standards, no precedents, no experiences, on which to base a choice of methods in the many matters that will arise. One man is scarcely likely, with the advice of the country at his disposal, to make more mistakes than a dozen would.

This country has never fought such a war as this. This world has never seen such a war as this. It seems to us, therefore, if mistakes are inevitable, that we should try, above all things, to get on, to make headway, and to cure our mistakes, as they develop, so far as this shall be possible.

(Continued on page seven, column two)



Men's, Women's and Children's Summer Shoes MARKED DOWN

Sale Begins Monday, July 30th And Continues Through August

THIS Sale not only presents the opportunity to buy seasonal footwear at marked reductions, but in our women's department many styles in fancy High Boots, absolutely correct for Fall wear, are offered at lower prices than we ourselves could re-order at to-day.

Men's Department

All goods marked far below their real value

As the trend in prices is upwards we should advise you to buy liberally for the future.

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.

49-51 Temple Place, Boston

Telephones—Beach 2950-2951

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To at Marked Down Prices



BESTOL

Refreshing as The Ocean's Spray

WHEN you draw out the first strip of Bestol on your tooth brush you are at once impressed with its purity. And as you apply the brush you begin to sense the clean, delightful flavor. Then the full, free foam appears and covers the teeth. When you have finished the brushing, your teeth not only feel better—they are better—and noticeably cleaner.

Good-Better BESTOL Makes Teeth Whiter

Use Bestol and watch your teeth grow whiter. It brings immediate improvement. You will notice its remarkable effects at once.

Whatever dentifrice you may have used, a genuine treat awaits you in Bestol.

Ask your dealer for Bestol—price 25c. If he hasn't it send us his name and we will mail you a sample at once—Free.

THE BESTOL CO., 34 Columbus Avenue, Boston

CONFERENCE ON FOOD PROBLEM

New York Expert Makes and Considers Proposals for Most Successfully Handling the Situation—Plans for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Food problems that have caused many investigations and hearings were again brought to light recently when the Joint Legislative Committee of New York State held a session in the City Hall here, and heard representatives of many sections of the city, organizations interested in the food problem, and members of the New York Distributors Association, for the purpose of obtaining ideas for drafting a law or laws to be considered at the special session of the Legislature of the State of New York called for July 31.

William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education of this city, said that although the people now face a desperate condition, things would be more critical in the fall and winter. Something must be done to help them. Something was wrong, he said, when the consumer had to pay three and four times what the producer got. Mr. Wilcox's criticism was not so much of the cost, but of the methods of distribution that pile up overhead charges and waste. "I suggest," he said, "that you give power to an individual, or to a commission, not to exceed three, to investigate and use their power to bring about a proper distribution to the consumer."

George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply said: "My first suggestion is that the Wicks Bill be amended to permit the same cooperation between distributors of foodstuffs and between the producers of food as it now permits between production of farm products. My second is that we should have a law similar to that of New Jersey, giving to each municipality the right to buy food direct from the producer and sell it to the consumer through the channels it may deem best, or confer this power on some State commission."

"My third is that special attention be given, with all possible haste, to some plan for taking care of the large crop of perishable food now ripening in this State. I believe this object can best be accomplished by the State owning and controlling the dry and cold storage warehouse, in which crops when abundant, can be stored for use at other times."

Prof. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University suggested centralization of authority. He believed there should be a State food administrator with large powers, who would cooperate with Mr. Hoover, and also urged the need of terminal markets.

Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the city health department, said that the high cost of food and legislation to lower the cost was a matter for the Federal authorities to handle and that whatever plan the State had, they should offer no obstacle to Federal activities.

Mr. Brown also said that from 90 to 97 per cent of the produce consumed by the City of New York was grown outside the State. The retail markets of the city were in a most confused condition and from 200 to 300 per cent profit was made by the retailers on some articles. Articles that showed tremendous profit were fish, potatoes and onions, while eggs, meat and flour only brought reasonable profits to the middleman. He claimed that the prices varied in different sections of the city and that in the poorer sections competition did away with the excess profit. "The passage of the Lever Bill by Congress would relieve the food situation to a great extent, in my belief," he stated.

Sylvan L. Stix, chairman of the New York Distributors Association and president of the New York Wholesale Grocers Association, denied the statement that excess profits were made by the middleman, stating that the average gross profit was from 20 to 25 per cent, while the net profit amounted to only 4 1/2 per cent. Mr. Stix thought the passage of the Lever Bill and Mr. Hoover's work would lower prices. He also admitted that the present prices were abnormally high, but that "obnoxious practices" on the part of distributors and jobbers and food gambling in general did not prevail in more than from 5 to 10 per cent of the food trade.

John C. Orcutt, secretary of the New York Food Distributors Association, told of the distributors' stand towards the plan of State control, municipal operation of storage plants, and the fixing of minimum food prices. Mr. Orcutt defended speculative buying in food products, but opposed cold storage regulations besides those exercised by the Federal Food Control Bill.

The first meeting of the advisory committee of the New York City Food Aid Committee, was held recently at City Hall. George W. Perkins, chairman of the aid committee, presided. Many gentlemen and welfare organizations assembled to hear the report of the director, Miss Mary B. Van Arsdale, of the department of food and cookery, Teachers' College, and for an open hearing in regard to the future policy and work of the committee. Miss Van Arsdale's report said that the city had been divided into 46 districts, and that organizers and workers had been assigned to each district to find out what the needs were in every phase of the food situation.

"We have just started to work," said Miss Van Arsdale. "The organizers have been instructed to find out from the people themselves just what is needed and what they want done

to solve the food problem confronting them. Then we shall try to do it. They have been asked to discuss the situation in the different districts in an effort to determine whether it is being abetted by racial, district or city conditions, or what not.

"In addition to this, we want to get at the psychological aspect of the whole food matter, and so far we have found that New York is exceptionally ready to help in the investigation. The district managers report that they are receiving suggestions and are finding a spirit of cooperation. However, it has been hard at first to impress upon all interested in the food situation here that it is not a district or community problem when it comes to the final summing up, but one of the whole city."

CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

(Continued from page six)

ble. The best way to get on with the food bill is to stop gaggling at its essential details, and to pass it.

Kennebec Journal

The people asked the President and Congress for protection from the operations of a gang of food pirates. The Administration and lower House prepared a serviceable measure for the purpose. That was six weeks ago, and today the country seems farther from what it asked than when the request was first embodied in terms.

Congress promptly provided for forcefully taking from their homes the bodies of a million and a half of the best physical manhood of the country—but Congress refuses to halt the program of extortion practiced by a group of money-making interests.

Congress in double-quick time passed laws providing for the collection from the people of untold millions in taxes for the prosecution of war—but Congress has flatly rebelled against restricting, or of conferring power on the President to restrict, the millions upon millions of pounds of food material being converted into worse than waste in beer.

None can deny these facts, for they are a matter of record. Proceeding from that basis, then, what conclusion must any sane, honest, patriotic, tax-paying citizen reach?

Why should Congress so readily fasten the woes of war upon the masses and permit greed to go on with its outrageous profit-taking, and evil interests to continue to suck at the vitals of the nation?

We need not offer a reason; intelligent and indignant citizens can decide for themselves.

Stockton (Cal.) Record

Efficiency demands responsibility and the smaller number of people to decide. Efficiency should rule in a crisis; but if Congress is convinced that equality and public demands call for a larger number, then let us have the larger number. If it requires a sop to the farmer, then put a farmer on. The only vital matter is time. It is more important to agree than any particular form of agreement. War was declared in April, but not a step has yet been taken by Congress to protect the country from the horde of speculators in foodstuffs.

Chicago Journal

By contrast with the executive branch of the Government, Congress makes a sorry show. The Administration has put a fleet and army on the other side of the ocean, sent an invaluable commission to Russia, used promptly every power that Congress would grant and anticipate some grants, done much to check extortion and speed-up production, raked together an extra official organization to help with the colossal tasks of the war. The most unfriendly critic must admit the energy and in the main, the wisdom, of the measures taken by the President and his aids. Meantime, Congress has talked, and talked, and talked.

Springfield Union

The right way to deal with this situation is to keep the food bill true to its name, and free it from elements that have no legitimate place in it, while as scrupulously excluding partisan motives and considerations. Legislation on this subject should be, above all else, practical. It is a most unfit medium for cranks and faddists to express their hobbies, or for class interests to find a vantage ground for the advancement of their special ends. There is only one ground upon which to erect a system of food control, and that is the ground of national defense and common welfare of the people of this country and allied countries. To waste time over irrelevant and freak proposals in this connection is wanton and wicked. The bill should have been carried to enactment weeks ago, and every day's delay puts Congress in a worse light.

SCHOOL FARM FOR GIRLS
CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Will C. Green, wife of a Canton merchant, is planning to turn her large estate, Glen Ardens, near here, into a school farm, where Canton girls will be given intensive training in farming that will enable them in a few weeks to hire out as farm hands this summer, says a Canton dispatch to the Plain Dealer.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place 100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
Big iron steamship DOBOTHY BRADFORD
Leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 A. M., Sun. days 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO., Tel. F. H. 2011.

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

ABUNDANT CROP OF STRING BEANS, BUT PRICES HIGH

Reports Show That Middlemen and Retailer Are Generally Making Good Profit

Farmers and consumers are asking what encouragement they have, the former in producing abundantly and the latter in conserving, when the middleman and the retailer exact a tribute for handling the goods which ranges from two to ten times the cost of production. This is said to be the string bean situation in a large number of New England cities.

The string bean is the first to come to market of the big crop which the farmers planted generously on the plan of national and State committees. Yet the farmer is said to be having difficulty in obtaining 50 cents a bushel for either string or wax beans, and the consumer is experiencing almost as much trouble in trying to obtain them at less than five cents a quart or at a rate of \$1.60 a bushel, while some retailers are charging 10 cents a quart or \$3.20 a bushel. In one Boston market wax beans are selling for 15 cents a quart.

That string and wax beans are in abundance the public has the word of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration, which yesterday issued a special bulletin as follows:

"Friday, Saturday and Monday (July 27, 28 and 30) are everybody's chance to buy string beans very cheap. They have come to perfection in great quantities and the quality is excellent. If in these days you will provide for the folks at your table as much string beans as possible instead of canned vegetables and even in place of your white bread and butter, you will show your public spirit and have a good dinner."

The ruling price of string and wax beans this week to the farmer was 50 cents f. o. b. Boston. More than 90 per cent were sold to dealers or wholesalers, who shipped them to the retailers. These wholesalers charged the retailers an average of 85 cents a bushel or more than twice the producing cost of the beans.

The wholesaler attempts to justify his price to the retailer by stating that he is compelled to include the box which he claims is worth 12 cents, cloth covering 3 cents, and labor 5 cents for each bushel or a direct cost for handling of 20 cents, not including his overhead charges. But in a large majority of cases the box is returned in good condition, so that the actual expense of handling is only 8 cents.

As the retailer pays for the cost of transportation the beans land in his store at an average rate of \$1 a bushel, or a trifle over 3 cents a quart, yet a large majority of the market men in and around Boston marked their beans 8 cents a quart this week for the local trade. In the vegetable stands outside the large markets in Boston, beans sold at 5 cents a quart, and one grocery store sold them at a rate of three quarts for 12 cents, but in these instances the retailers bought direct from the farmers and not through any middle men, so that their profits were even higher than those of the suburban market men.

Some market gardeners in the vicinity of the large cities have been fortunate in selling their beans direct to householders for canning purposes. Several of these householders expressed surprise this week that they were able to obtain beans of superior quality and fresh from the vines delivered at their doors at a rate of 75 cents a bushel, when the local market man was quoting \$1.50 a bushel for beans two or three days old.

Waste of Food Fish

Investigation by the Massachusetts Fisheries and Game Commission of alleged waste of food fish by fishermen off Cape Cod practically confirmed the reports of residents that thousands of pounds of whitefish were rotting on the beaches, wasting valuable food and creating a public nuisance according to William C. Adams, chairman of the commission, today. Much of this waste was found to be due to the trap fishermen.

No official report has been made by

the commissioners, as they claim to have no jurisdiction over the trap fishermen, who are controlled by the various Cape towns. Mr. Adams said that some of this fish probably was left on the beach by the tide after seeking food too near the shore. He cited a case of large quantities of blackfish being found on the beaches of Eastham, and said that it was ascertained they had been left on land by the tide.

The case as reported by the residents of the Truro Beach section was that thousands of fish, said to have been thrown overboard by the agents of the cold storage concerns when fishing for other varieties, had littered the beaches and adjacent waters for some time and made bathing impossible and conditions almost unbearable in that region. The complaints pointed out that at this time, when the United States Government is calling for a great endeavor to conserve foodstuffs, this large amount of edible fish had been allowed to go to waste because the fishermen refused to reduce the prices by bringing in too large a supply.

Immediately after this report, several weeks ago, the investigator of the commission after visiting the beach rendered his report to the commissioners. No formal action or protest has been made. The condition has also been called to the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General.

Conserve Now to Limit

Housekeepers in the West End of Boston have, in some cases, refused to sign the Hoover food conservation cards which ask for a promise to practice various sorts of economies in cooking and serving, and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the United Mothers' League of that section, explains this action by saying that they are unable to conserve any more as they are having a hard time to get enough to eat at present prices.

Hoffman said that some of the women were indignant to be asked to conserve when produce in Arlington is said to be wasting on the ground on account of the low prices offered the farmers.

WATCHING LIGHTS ON AUTOMOBILES

Opportunity is being given the automobile owners whose names and addresses were taken last Thursday night for not complying with the regulations requiring dimmed lights on automobiles by inspectors for the Massachusetts Highway Commission, to secure proper lights.

The several autoists who were stopped in Brookline for violating the rule were requested to appear at future dates for examination of the lights on their machines, and if they have met the requirements that will end the matter, but if they have not they will be reported to the Highway Commission, which may suspend their licenses.

The Highway Commission is conducting a campaign to see that the owners of automobiles obey the regulations regarding dimmed lights. The force of 15 inspectors and examiners was inadequate to meet the demands of the growing automobile industry, and the commission has employed 10 additional inspectors.

The commission is conducting its campaign in different sections of the State at different times.

CAMP FOR AMERICAN CORPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The aviation camp at Long Branch is cleared of Canadian aviators, the last cadet and aeroplane having been transferred to Camp Mohawk, and everything is made ready for the reception and accommodation of upwards of 700 men of the United States Army Signal Corps, who will be taught there by British officers the use of machine guns and wireless while in aeroplanes. These men will be housed in the regulation marquee tents formerly used by the Canadians. The hangars and kitchen buildings have been transferred and enlarged. It is stated that an effort will be made to bring back from the front all the United States aviators that can possibly be spared, who are at present members of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in order that they may act as trainers of the United States troops.

MR. HURLBURT'S SERVICES FREE

(Continued from page one)

He said the commission had all the evidence before it for consideration and whatever would be done in the fall would be decided upon later.

Attorney Hurlburt said he had been well aware of the rumors spread by those hostile to the work of the commission that his services were being paid for by concerns in the bonding business not doing business with the city of Boston today. He said he supposed it would be hard for certain men to realize that he was really acting as attorney for the Finance Commission without charge just because he saw this opportunity to render his city service.

The attorney said he did not want to pose but that he did think it the duty of men to contribute their time and services free to their own city at times.

Mr. Hurlburt paid a tribute to the finance commission. He said it was doing a good work in the city of Boston and that it had had great opposition. He admitted that the present hearing had settled the fact that the Boston Finance Commission has power, that it can summon city officials before it for examination and compel them to testify.

The attorney said the Supreme Judicial Court had settled the status of the finance commission, that hereafter it would be obeyed, that the commission could compel obedience and that refusal to bring books and papers before it for its scrutiny meant defying the mandate of the high court of Massachusetts.

In his letter to the Boston Finance Commission, in which he asks that the investigation be postponed until September, Attorney Hurlburt said in part:

"When you, as representing the board, called upon me on March 13 to secure my services as counsel, in the investigation which you then proposed to make and the question of fees came up, I stated to you that I felt that as an attorney, a citizen and taxpayer of Boston there was a public duty resting upon me to render your commission all the service I could in the investigation, and that I would be glad to take up the matter of the investigation, as counsel, and any question in regard to recompense would be left entirely to the decision of your board."

"Immediately after that I began the preparation of the case and was astonished to see the vast amount of time and labor that have been put into investigations by your board who, with the exception of yourself as chairman, are individually devoting their services to the city, at the loss of time from their business, without compensation. Further investigation caused me to fully appreciate the large amount of work done by your board in the interests of the city in your efforts to prevent the city from being defrauded and to prevent the wastefulness of taxpayers' money. I then decided that it was my duty as a citizen to give my services to the commission in this investigation without compensation. Shortly after reaching that decision I communicated it to you and I now desire to state to your commission that anything that has been done in this investigation by me or that may be done by me in the matter is done gratuitously and I do not wish or desire any compensation for my services."

"I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered to me by your counsel, J. C. L. Dowling, Esq."

Through John R. Murphy, its chairman, the Boston finance commission replied as follows to Attorney Hurlburt:

"The finance commission is in receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., in which you state that your services in the bond investigation were rendered gratuitously to the finance commission and to the city of Boston."

"The members of the finance commission appreciate your public spirit and your willingness to serve the city. They also desire to express their satisfaction and admiration at the thorough manner in which your services were performed."

"The finance commission recognizes that the prevention of fraud and graft in the conduct of the city business is difficult, but it is even more difficult to follow up and show the devious ways and means by which graft and fraud are made possible. The commission believes that it was due to your efforts that the facts regarding the bond transactions of the city were so skillfully and clearly brought out."

FOOD SURPLUS MUST BE SAVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vast quantities of America's "war gardens" food crops will go to waste if the women do not can, preserve, pickle and dry it immediately, was the statement made at the Department of Agriculture. Response to Secretary Houston's special call by telegraph for a report on fruit and vegetable crops in all states shows that there are 24 states with a surplus that threatens to be unused.

Realizing that this surplus must be cared for by the mothers and daughters immediately, Secretary Houston on Monday will begin an intensive drive to save the raised crops. "The department is greatly concerned about the perishable food situation," said the secretary today. "It is of first importance that these crops shall not be wasted. They must be consumed locally to a large extent. The surplus can be saved through proper instruction to the housewife who has a garden surplus and by inducing those women who have no gardens, to buy and preserve perishables now."

The states which have asked for help are: Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Local housewives who are experts in food handling will be invited by the Government to travel their communities giving food lectures. "A definite public service would thus be rendered by them," said Mr. Houston. "And practical instruction of incalculable value for years to come will have been imparted to the housewives."

RAILROAD SALE ORDERED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Judge S. E. Cook has set Sept. 17 as the date for selling the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad, under the terms of the Supreme Court decision, which permits junkers to bid for it, says a dispatch from Huntington to the News. The sale to J. M. Wilson is set aside, and J. C. Curtis, receiver, is ordered to take charge. Terms of sale are a cash payment of \$25,000, one-half the remainder in six months and the balance in one year.

RATION PLAN FOR NEUTRALS

Federal Exports Council Evolves Scheme to Supply Neutrals With Necessities—Reshipping to Germany to Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Exports Council, recently created by virtue of new war legislation, has placed before President Wilson a definite plan for rationing neutral countries in Northern Europe, with a view to preventing them from continuing to supply foodstuffs to Germany.

A general policy of supplying America first, the Allies second and the neutrals last, was announced by the President in his proclamation putting the export control into operation. At present no licenses are issued for shipment of goods to the northern neutrals.

The United States Government has no intention of attempting to stop all neutral trade with Germany, but will put an end to reshipment of American goods into enemy territory. It also will stop shipment from America of supplies intended to replace goods which go to Germany. This applies to cattle feeds.

Gradually the export control will take the place of the British system of letters of assurance. Great Britain, by declining assurances for cargoes to consignees under suspicion, is able to keep many shipments from reaching the enemy.

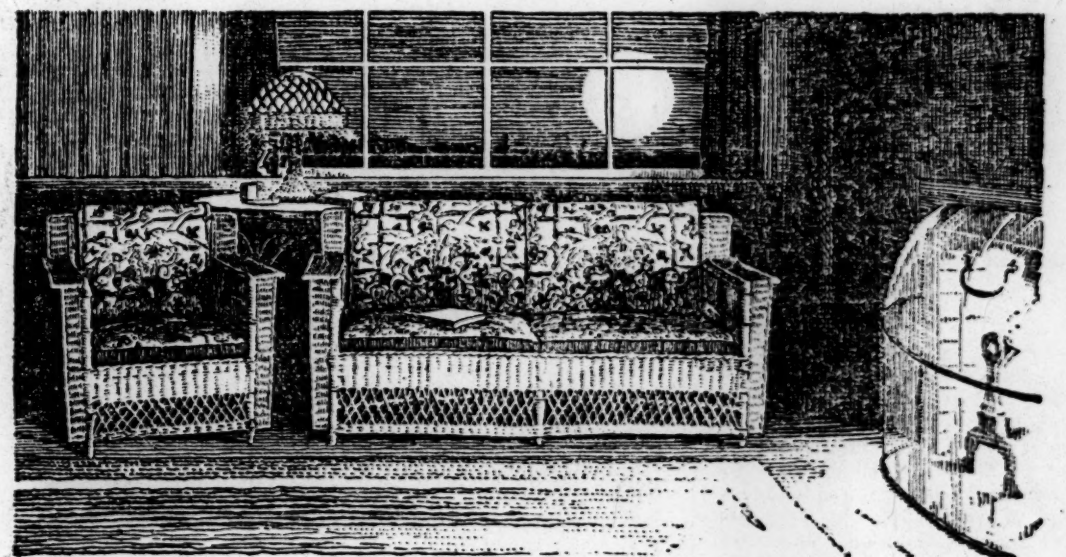
SHOE MEN SEEK RAISED EMBARGO

Aid of United States Consul-General Robert P. Skinner in London has been asked by New England manufacturers of leather and boots and shoes in an effort to induce the British Government to raise at least partially the embargo on such importations into the United Kingdom, in effect since Feb. 23. A cablegram was sent to Consul-General Skinner yesterday by the New England Shoe and Leather Association of Boston, in which it was pointed out that a large amount of manufactured leather goods, ordered by customers in Great Britain, have been held up in the United States because of the embargo, and that manufacturers will sustain considerable loss unless restrictions are modified in some degree.

Nearly all the goods were manufactured in New England factories during the past six months, and in nearly every case the order was placed and accepted before the embargo was imposed by the British Government.

New England shoe and leather manufacturers believe that the British Government should make some concessions to merchants in the United States because of the help already afforded in the war. It is also pointed out that trade concessions have already been made by Great Britain to the wool dealers in the United States, and the shoe merchants are confident of obtaining similar recognition.

Paine's



Smart Summer Homes

—depend far more on information than on unlimited means.

A simple but effective color scheme, cool Summer rugs, inexpensive draperies and just the right furniture to fit the room.

A visit to Paine's, consulting their expert decorators, will bring you that information.

The willow sofa, sketched, in canary and robin's-egg blue, \$45; arm chair, \$24.



Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, Near Boylston Street, Boston

Visitors welcome always.

WOMEN'S WAIST SHOP

Filene's

A new Georgette crepe and lace waist for

women

(sketched)

\$5.75



\$5.75

New white lingerie blouses for women, \$2 and \$3

One needs so many in tubskirt time, that women buy them by the half dozen.

Really nice looking ones even at these prices.

New hand-made Philippine waists, \$6.50 and \$12.50

Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

COAST ARTILLERY
MEN ON PARADE

(Continued from page one)

out camp and pitched tents. The Everett company lived on the camp upon its arrival with a big brass band. Arrangement have been made so that friends of this company can visit the camp tomorrow, special cars being obtained for this purpose.

Lynn turned out en masse yesterday to see companies D and I parade through the city for the last time before leaving for camp. At the head of the column was a group of women carrying an American flag spread out into which the crowd threw money to equip ambulances for the Lynn company.

Newton troops went into camp in Clifton field yesterday despite the protests of certain citizens who were overruled by the other residents of the city for attempting to prevent the soldiers from using the school field as a camp. Mayor Williams of Waltham announced that he would give up Bicycle Park in Waltham to the Newton troops if Clifton field was not available to them.

A great send off was given to the Somerville companies of the Eighth Regiment, companies M and K, before proceeding to Lynnfield, where they will encamp until they leave for the South. They paraded from their armory to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor.

Recruiting for the Ninth Regiment closes today with a noon rally on Boston Common. The scheduled speakers are former Governor David I. Walsh, District Attorney Pelletier, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Judge Michael J. Murray and Col. Edward L. Logan. Recruiting in all branches of the service was on the boom yesterday and today is expected to even surpass this.

State Guard Is Ready

Massachusetts now stands ready with 135 companies of State Guard to take the place of the National Guard numbering over 9000 men according to Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames commanding these troops. These men have been formed into 11 regiments of infantry, one fully equipped motor corps of four companies, one troop of cavalry, a medical department, quartermaster department and purchasing department. This organization stands ready to do any duty the Governor may assign to it.

Governor McCall received yesterday from Francis T. Bowles of the Boston Public Safety Committee a communication stating that six additional Boston companies are ready for enrollment, and asking that this be carried out as soon as possible. It is pointed out that Boston pays one-third of the State tax, yet has only 1000 of the 9000 men in the State Guard, and Mr. Bowles feels that the State should appropriate additional funds to take care of these companies. The six companies include the South End Company, Roxbury Knights of Pythias Company, Fields Corner Company, Charlestown Company, Upham's Corner Company and the Fourth Roxbury Company.

Navy Yard Pier Extension

The State Commission on Waterways and Public Lands has made possible the construction of capital ships at the Boston Navy Yard by notifying Secretary Daniels that it is willing to permit the Navy Department to extend temporarily the navy yard piers as a wartime measure. Hitherto these larger ships—ranging in length from 700 to 900 feet, could not be built at the yard, in view of the fact that its piers and ships have a length of not more than 500 feet.

Recently Secretary Daniels, in a letter to Congressman Tinkham, charged the waterways commission with refusing to approve the request of the commandant of the yard for an extension of the port warden's line to permit longer piers.

Chairman Cole of the commission now asserts that no request was ever made to it for such an extension. Members of the commission are investigating into the probable effect on navigation in Boston Harbor of a permanent extension of the piers at the navy yard.

Officers Only Inspect Craft

Only officers of the United States Navy, the Naval Reserve force or the Naval Militia are authorized to inspect merchant vessels or private craft for the United States Government, according to an announcement from the Charlestown Navy Yard today. This statement is issued on account of numerous inspections of vessels by unauthorized persons, representing themselves as agents of the Government, reported at the yard recently.

Worcester Men to Parade

WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans for the parade of the Worcester units of the mobilized National Guard tomorrow are practically completed and the committee in charge has arranged the exercises to be held on the Alumni field of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Merchants have been asked to fly flags and citizens are expected to line the route of the parade, while the units at full war strength are reviewed.

Public Safety Board Thanked

Appreciation of the support given Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser while Adjutant-General of Massachusetts from the Massachusetts State Committee on Public Safety is expressed in a letter which he has sent to this organization. The letter says: "I cannot leave the office of Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth without expressing to you and to the members of your committee my sincere appreciation and thanks for the kind consideration and support you have given me at all times in the performance of my duties in this office. My only regret in leaving you and going into the Federal service is that I shall not have you and your com-

mittee behind me, for then I should feel that I could accomplish anything.

"I wish you all success in the good, real patriotic work that I know you are doing, and if in the future I can be of any service I shall always be at your command."

The new Adjutant-General, Jesse F. Stevens, will take the place of General Sweetser as an ex officio member of the executive committee of the Committee on Public Safety.

MEN SOUGHT FOR
SEA ENGINEERING

Cooperation between the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the United States Shipping Board in efforts to secure as many suitable men as possible to take the free course in marine engineering was promised by William S. Brown of Buffalo, president of that association today in a notice sent to Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board in Boston. Mr. Brown advised Mr. Howard that the executive committee of the association would attend the meeting in Washington next Wednesday of the head of the State and Labor departments, Shipping Board and shipping firms. The meeting was called by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, to obtain general cooperation in building up the merchant marine and manning the vessels.

Secretary Redfield, in calling the meeting said: "The establishment of harmonious relations between seaman and ship owners and the removal of all obstacles real or fancied that stand in the way of retaining the present force of seamen and adding to the number as necessity may require would be of immense value to the country in the present emergency. The meeting will be one of the utmost importance and will be held in the office of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor."

Mr. Brown requested the recruiting service of the shipping board to establish a free Government school for marine engineers at Buffalo. Applications for admittance to the free schools and in navigation and marine engineering were heavy at the ship recruiting service's office today.

DAILY WAR COST
IS \$27,000,000

(Continued from page one)

transmitting the estimates to the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance committees at \$1,333,500,000. This estimate of receipts did not include revenues to be raised under the pending War Tax Bill, estimated by Administration leaders in Congress at \$1,670,670,000. Revision of the bill will begin immediately to embody whatever additional taxation it may be deemed best to impose as a result of the new estimates.

Armament Plan Explained

Secretary of War Baker Gives Details of Estimates

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department's war estimates, calling for \$2,468,813,000 for armament for fortifications, covers most of the artillery program, including guns of all calibers, Secretary Baker explains.

Mr. Baker also corrected the impression that great numbers of the guns to be used by United States troops in France would be finished in French gunshops and fitted to French ammunition. All of those finished abroad will be rifled for American ammunition, he said, and the total number so finished will be only a small part of the department's enormous artillery program.

Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance, told the Senate Finance Committee that probably not more than \$1,700,000,000 of the \$2,468,813,000 appropriation would be actually spent before the close of the fiscal year, though authorization of the entire amount was wanted to meet any emergency. The expansion of American gunmaking facilities is proceeding swiftly, and within a comparatively short time American gunshops will be able to produce and deliver in enormous quantities finished guns of any size needed by American troops.

JEWISH REGIMENT FORMED

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The War Office has announced the formation of a special Jewish regiment of infantry, with experienced officers in the higher commands. Jewish soldiers with knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian languages already serving with British regiments will be transferred to this unit. The regimental badge will be a copy of King David's shield.

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO
YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

CLASS 4 MEN
TRANSFERRED

Naval Reservists Who Enlisted
With Expectation of Remaining
in Their Districts Called
Into "General Service"

Orders from the United States Navy Department in Washington, received at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, ask the thousands of men who enrolled in Class 4 of the United States Naval Reserve force to transfer to "general service." This communication was unexpected by the men who had enlisted in Class 4 assured that they would not be called for any duty outside of patrol work in their representative districts. On the enrollment papers, however, it was stipulated that a change could be made in case of "extreme emergency."

Similar orders were sent to the other navy yards and district headquarters, so that several thousand men will be affected by the change. In Boston about 2000 fourth-class reservists are stationed and 4000 are located in the first naval district. "General service" is taken to mean duty on the repaired German merchantmen, the oil carriers, transport vessels or in the regular fleet and submarine flotillas.

It is expected that those who do not follow out these recommendations will be given honorable discharges. Most of them are within the ages liable for the military draft, and are expected to either enlist in some branch of the Army or be taken with the selective draft. No official notification of their disposal has been made, however.

One of the first to accept the orders in the First District is Ensign James S. Barry, formerly in charge of the patrol boat Gurkha, between Marblehead and Boston.

MORE BOSTON
DISTRICTS GIVE
OUT THEIR LISTS

Progress Made by Exemption
Boards Gives Promise of
Early Examinations

Great progress is said to have been made by the Boston exemption boards in the last two days and it is hoped that the first examinations may take place Monday. Lists in several more districts were published this morning. The regulations provide that notices must be definite as to the time and place of examination and state that for approximately the first third of the men to be called the time must be set as the morning of the fifth day following the mailing of the notice. The other two-thirds are to appear on the next two days.

Under this schedule seven days at the most is allowed a man to report for examination, and as a penalty for failure to do so the board may declare him physically qualified without examining him.

In the case of men absent from the jurisdiction of the board where they registered or can't report for other good reasons, 10 days are allowed. In the case of men away from the districts where they registered and desirous of being examined in another district, application supported by satisfactory proof must be filed with the board at the place of registration for an order directing the physical examination by another board.

To each board in addition to the medical member, one examining physician is allowed and if the number of registrants to be examined on any one day exceeds 120, as will be the case in many Boston districts, an additional physician is permitted. Where the number exceeds 160 for any day three may be granted the board and others in like ratio.

Two examinations will be required of every registrant summoned who is found physically disqualified on the first examination. In case a man is passed by the first physician no second examination will be required, but should he be found physically deficient by the first physician he must undergo another examination by a second physician.

The local board is not bound by a rejection of a registrant, even where both examining physicians have found the man physically disqualified, and may rule that he be certified for service. In such case an appeal to an appeal board may be allowed.

Where claims for exemption are filed on the ground that the registrant is a subject of Germany; is enlisted in the military or naval forces of the United States or of any State; is an

officer, legislative, executive or judicial, of the United States, or is an alien, the physical examination may be postponed until the claim is heard. Such claims may be filed by the registrant himself or by another person appearing for him.

Under this provision parents of boys who have enlisted in the Army and Navy since registering should appear before the board of the district where the boy registered and show proof of his enlistment. In the case where it is believed by a board that a registrant is a German subject, the physical examination may be postponed by the board until the citizenship of the registrant is determined.

QUICK ACTION
IS DEMANDED

(Continued from page one)

the necessity of avoiding delay. Victory is certain, because the cause is righteous, in the view of officials, but for that very reason they would not pay the higher price that may await if procrastination is continued.

Progress of Conferees

Food Control Measure May Be
Agreed Upon Shortly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferees on the food bill meet at the Capitol again today with the understanding prevailing that they will formally strike from the measure the Weeks-Owen amendment providing for a joint congressional war committee on war expenditures, strongly opposed by the President.

The conferees maintain their policy of secrecy as to their actual progress, and it is not definitely known what they will do with the Chamberlain amendment to create a board of food administration of three commissioners to replace a one-man administration.

Two other propositions, upon which it is understood the committee is ready to agree, are the Pomerene amendment for regulating prices of coal and coke and the amendment to control the methods of the Council of National Defense organization in making contracts for war purchases.

Sentiment regarding the liquor amendments seemed to be that Congress should be satisfied to put the ban on whiskey, to authorize the commandeering of distilled spirits in bond so far as necessary for Government purposes, and to authorize the President to prohibit the making of beer and light wines if he chose.

Some conferees feel that a statement should be made to the public at the conclusion of today's meeting. Senator Chamberlain, who had charge of the bill in its course through the Senate, stated he might ask that such a statement of progress be made.

Some idea of the enormity of the task the joint committee of conferees are having is indicated by Senator Chamberlain. He said the bill was so peculiar that hardly would any two men in Congress or out agree to its specific terms.

While it is not believed that the joint committee has reached a deadlock on any of the amendments, that there is a wide divergence of views between the conferees was indicated by the fact that the Senate conferees and the House conferees held separate meetings among themselves this morning, before the joint meeting this afternoon.

The House hardly recognized its bill when the Senate had perfected it in accordance with its particular views of legislation "to provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," the purpose of the measure as outlined in its title.

The Senate made 72 amendments to

the House text, and while some of them are understood to offer little reason for dispute, others strike at fundamentals upon which House and Senate, and Administration officials are wide apart.

Technical Traitors

Patriotic Service League Official So
Calls Obstructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Those senators who obstruct war legislation, particularly the food control bill, although not technical traitors, are nevertheless guilty of traitorous acts, in that they are giving aid and comfort to the enemy, according to Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, professor of international law at Columbia University, and secretary of the Patriotic Service League.

Professor Stowell says that everybody knows that Mr. Hoover is the man to be made food dictator administrator, and that nobody who understands the situation is afraid to call him "dictator." An administrator with full power to act in an absolute necessity, and no representative of the people should obstruct the bills which would bring such an administrator into power.

As for the proposal that the administrator's hands be tied by a supervisory board, everybody who knew anything about administrative law was well aware that such a scheme would not work for the best interests of the nation. The power should be centralized in the hands of one man. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Hoover should be hampered in their war activities. The exigencies of the situation demanded prompt action toward this end. It was the people's will that such action should not be hindered by the obstructionists, and that will must rule.

Professor Stowell is secretary of the Patriotic Service League, which was organized because of the realization of Professor Stowell and his coworkers that service to the nation during the war would inevitably bring about a national awakening a country-wide development. The league was therefore founded on a national plan, and for that reason works through congressional districts, it being through those districts, with the exception of the election of the President, that the people were in direct touch with the national Government.

The league is organizing the civil population for war service to their Government. This is the "third line of defense," the line at home, which works where it lives and cooperates with existing societies, thus developing unity of activity, conservation of energy and producing an irresistible national force which fights for the nation's ideals and for the men who, in their turn, fight for this third line, at the front.

CITIZENSHIP
TO BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today voted to report favorably a bill affecting the citizenship of residents of the United States who are serving in the war under the flags of European nations. The measure provides that such persons may be restored to United States citizenship automatically upon renouncing their allegiance to the flag of another country and enlisting with the United States forces abroad.

Many young men from the United States have been lured to the battle front in Europe by their zeal for adventure or their sympathy for the cause of freedom. To be of service to the Allies, however, they have had to swear allegiance to the flags of European countries, thus renouncing their United States citizenship. The new bill, which affords these men opportunity to regain their citizenship, is to be presented to the Senate next week.

SHIPPING BOARD
BEGINS PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nomination of Edward N. Hurley as head of the Shipping Board has been confirmed, and Mr. Hurley has now assumed command of the United States' shipbuilding program, aided by Admiral Capps, who succeeds Maj.-Gen. Goethals as manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It is announced that the work has actively begun, and that a program of action, instead of talk, will be adopted.

Shortly after his selection as president of the Shipping Board, Mr. Hurley said: "We have actively begun work. We have found things in excellent condition, and are now for making progress as rapidly as we can. We find that our problem has three phases—labor, timber, and steel."

"The labor situation is in satisfactory shape. We are getting into the timber and steel situations. Today we gave considerable attention to the distribution of ships, that is, the bringing of certain ones from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the best utilization of others for the transportation of cargoes needed abroad."

FOOD VALUE OF
SEA ORGANISMS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. E. L. Michael, zoologist of the Scripps Biological Institute at La Jolla, has returned to Long Beach from an expedition on the launch Three C's beyond San Nicholas Island. With him were A. W. Warnock and James Ross, says the Tribune.

While cruising Dr. Michael carried on hydrographic investigation and biological researches. Every five miles of the cruise the contents of the waters were noted and net hauls were constantly made from depths of 500 or 600 feet.

The hydrographic investigations were made to ascertain facts as to the physical distribution of the currents, while the biological examinations had as their object the ascertainment of information as to the food values of microscopic organisms.

DISTURBER REMOVED

AYER, Mass.—Police officials report that some labor disturbance at the Government cantonment during the last few days has been stopped and the offenders removed from the town. One man was charged with being an I. W. W. agent.

CHARLOTTE MAY
LOSE ITS CAMP

Colonel Ladue, in Charge of
Cantonment, Leaves for Conference After Recommending Holding Up of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charlotte, it appears, is in imminent danger of losing the cantonment at which the New England National Guard companies are to train. This developed on Friday when Col. W. N. Ladue, U. S. A., of General Wood's staff, in charge of the camp, called on Mayor McNinch and recommended that he order work stopped in laying the water mains, so as to save the expenditure of money, stating that he had met insurmountable obstacles which he would report to General Wood, and which probably would result in a change in location for the camp.

It was learned that Colonel Ladue took this action on account of gullies found washed in fields, which would disrupt the general scheme in placing the regiments, and which was considered a serious defect.

Colonel Ladue left last night for Washington, to confer with General Wood. Just before his departure, when asked if there was any danger of Charlotte losing the cantonment, he said: "Do you think General Wood would summon me for a conference over something trivial?"

Following so closely on the terse instructions of General Wood in Atlanta on Thursday to "go ahead" with the work at Charlotte, when the report made to him that Charlotte had met the condition for more land which had cleared away all fears that Charlotte might lose the camp, the latest development has caused consternation in Charlotte.

Notwithstanding the advice of Colonel Ladue to Mayor McNinch, the city did not stop the laying of water mains, nor did the contractors, with their army of 2500 men, stop work at the camp. Major Greene and the other New England National Guard officers, with their force of civil engineers, also continued their work.

The Southern Railway, it was learned, was instructed to stop the work of placing the switching yards at the camp. High railway officials have been summoned to Charlotte for a conference. Contractors announced that 1000 carloads of material are on the road consigned to Charlotte.

Thayer McNeil
Annual Mid-Summer
Mark-Down
Sale
Commencing Monday, July 30
Exceptional Bargains



Women's Dept.

Women's Black Russia Calf Pumps, with turned sole. Were \$7.00. **\$5.00**
Genuine White Buckskin Gray Trimmed Sport Oxford. Were \$9.00. **\$6.00**
Lace Boots, tan Russia calf, with white buckskin top. Were \$14.00. **\$10.00**
Genuine White Buckskin Street Pumps. Were \$5.00. **\$3.00**
White Buckskin Sport Shoe, with rubber sole. Were \$7.00. **\$4.00**
Lace Boots, of gray kid, with cloth top. Were \$8.00. **\$5.00**

Misses' & Children's Dept.

Children's Tan Blucher Play Ox-fords, all sizes, 5½ to 10½. Were \$2.75. **\$1.75**
Misses', 11-2. Were \$2.25. **\$1.50**

Men's Dept.

Men's Tan and Black Russia Calf Oxfords. Were \$5.50. **\$3.50**
White Buckskin Tennis Oxfords. Were \$7.50. **\$5.00**
Tan Russia Calf Oxford, with rubber sole. Were \$5.50. **\$3.50**
Genuine White Buckskin Sport Shoes. Were \$8.00. **\$5.00**

\$4.00 Tables—Odd Lots and Good Values

Boys' Dept.

\$3.00 Table
Black and Tan Oxfords. Were \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Thayer McNeil Company
47 Temple Place—15 West Street

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY—
All other days 5 P. M. during July and August

SHEPARD
STORES.

Shepard Norwell Company · Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

The first time the price has ever been reduced on our Colored Silk Sun and Rain "COLONIAL" Umbrellas

A special purchase—some have slight imperfections in the weave of the covers, others are slightly soiled, the remainder in perfect condition.

The identical duplicates of "Colonial" Umbrellas we have sold by the thousands, all season, at the never-changed price of 5.00.

Colors—Navy, Purple, Green, Red and Black, with dainty contrasting borders. (See Illustrations)

Your choice of the entire lot,
3.85
(Just at right of Tremont St. Entrance)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Importance from the British front and the position in the remaining theaters continues unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Front of Prince Leopold—Army group of General Boehm-Ermolli: In a bitter struggle on the battlefield near Tarnopol, while the Emperor was a spectator, our divisions extended their gains by a powerful attack at the bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Sereth, which recently was contested hotly. Further south, in spite of stubborn resistance of Russians who were sent forward regardless of the fact that thousands upon thousands of them were being mowed down under our destructive fire, we captured the Gnila and Sereth crossings from Trembowla to Skomorowe. We are advancing rapidly on both sides of the Dniester. Kolomea has been captured by Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the northeastern portion of the wooded Carpathians our troops are following on the heels of the enemy forces, who are in retreat in the direction of the Pruth.

In the mountains east of Kezdi-Vasarehely (Transylvania) fresh engagements developed on Thursday. We have left to the enemy forces the Szevel (Suchitzka) valley as far as the upper course of the Putna.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The fighting activity on the Lower Sereth was less violent than on the preceding days. Macedonian front: There is nothing to report.

The report on activities on the western front reads:

Western war theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The artillery duel in Flanders temporarily declined in intensity on Thursday, under the influence of unfavorable observation conditions, but rose again to very great intensity in the evening. Renewed and powerful reconnaissances by the British of our defensive zones failed everywhere.

In the Ardennes the artillery activity revived considerably during the afternoon. During the night raids by enemy reconnoitering parties were repulsed along the whole front.

Near Honnecourt, north of St. Quentin, Witterberg shock troops brought back a large number of British prisoners as a result of a raid.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames, to the south of Allies and near Hurtlebise Farm, and on the Hochberg, in the western Champagne, the French made futile counterattacks, suffering heavy losses. The number of prisoners and booty was very considerably increased. In the Allies sector, the prisoners captured increased to more than 1450 and the booty to 16 machine guns and 70 quickfiring rifles.

East of Suippes, during a surprise attack upon enemy trench sectors, numerous French prisoners fell into our hands.

JASSY, Rumania (Saturday)—The Rumanian official statement issued on Friday reads:

We continued our advance as far as 13 kilometers from our old front, occupying all our objectives and taking possession of 10 villages. We captured 450 prisoners, many guns and much war material. The enemy forces are retreating in disorder.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued by British headquarters in France on Friday night reads:

The enemy artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Arrmentieres.

But little flying was possible yesterday until the evening, when sharp fighting took place for about two hours. One hostile machine was brought down and another was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued by the War Office on Friday night reads:

Intermittent artillery fighting took place today on the greater portion of the front. The cannonading was especially violent in the sector of Allies and Hurtlebise, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Haut and on both banks of the Meuse.

On Thursday night a surprise attack by the Germans at Hartmannswillerkopf failed completely under the fire of our mitrailleuses. The enemy forces left many fallen troops on the ground.

Belgian communication: During the course of the night the German artillery violently bombarded the environs of Het Sas, Steenstraete and Popegarde. It directed an intermittent fire on our communications at the front.

In the morning the German artillery bombarded the regions of Peruyse, Dixmude, Oordcapelle and Nieuwcapelle. In the afternoon the customary activity of the artillery was resumed. We carried out a counter-battery fire and a fire of destruction against an enemy observation post.

A Belgian detachment has captured the crew of a German submarine stranded on the shore.

Army of the Orient, July 26: British aviators have bombed enemy camps in the region of Demir-Hissar. A rather violent cannonade is reported on the right bank of the Vardar and between Lakes Presba and Ochrida.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

At Maligna-Zures, east of Lake Garda and in the Cordevole and Upper Boite valleys, our patrols successfully engaged in minor attacks. Attempts by enemy detachments at the head of the Doga valley, on Mount Rombo and on Dosso Fatti were repulsed by our advanced posts.

The artillery duel, which was not very active on the Trentino front, continued violent yesterday at certain points on the Julian front, especially at Dosso Fatti and Castagnavizza.

RUSSIAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED BY LOYAL SOLDIERS
 (Continued from page one)

to those that appeared in China recently. China, torn by political strife, suddenly cast aside her internal quarrels at a moment of national peril. Russia, likewise, it appears from the Ambassador's report, is uniting all her erstwhile discord in a demand upon the Government to use any measures necessary to meet the German peril.

The point of view of Mr. Francis is confirmed further by dispatches received at the embassy here, showing that many leaders of various elements who have been in the background since the revolution are coming out in favor of drastic measures. Arrests of Bolsheviks continue. The dispatches say five more leaders have been arrested, and many others are to be apprehended. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates has issued appeals to various elements declaring dictatorial powers are necessary, and citing the dangers of the situation.

Nothing in the dispatches indicates any further extension of the disaffection on the front. An emergency council of all leaders has been called by Kerensky to meet in Moscow on July 31.

The embassy dispatches tell also of splendid harvests throughout the country, and efforts will be made to improve transportation facilities to provide for the distribution from districts where the crops are most bounteous to those less favored.

Information comes to the embassy that the mutiny in Galicia was started by one division of 16,000 to 20,000 men, who opened the way for the German forces to break through the lines and allowed them to penetrate 20 miles, forcing the retreat of General Korniloff's army of 300,000. Two divisions were rushed forward in the effort to destroy the Germans, but the effort failed.

Russian Needs Told
 Embassy Says She Wants Ships and Munitions, Through American Loan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Russia wants ships and munitions, the Russian Embassy declared today, and she wants these through American credit. She will not ask American soldiers. All her own require is discipline, which the embassy says Kerensky will soon give them.

Russia is willing to place her rich resources of oil, timber, and minerals as collateral for an American loan.

Meantime, Russian agents throughout the country are laying up great quantities of supplies for the time when sufficient bottoms can be obtained to take them to Archangel. This port is open only two months more, hence railroad supplies, guns and ammunition must be moved speedily if they take the Archangel route.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The country's position in the front and rear impels M. Kerensky to take the exceptional decision, without waiting for the Constituent Assembly, to convene July 31 at Moscow the "Extraordinary National Council."

All members of the Duma, prominent men from chief centers of the empire, representatives of the zemstvos, municipalities, labor unions, and universities will participate therein.

The council will hold two sessions, at which the Government will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the condition of the country.

BRITAIN'S CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In England and Wales the increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes this year is 347,000, or about 6 per cent, according to official returns published yesterday. These figures do not include any allowance for the enormous efforts made by small growers, or the results of which it is impossible to collect accurate figures.

The official estimate is that "the area of small cultivation has been quadrupled and this estimate probably is below the mark, as the number of small vegetable gardens in England and Wales has been increased by more than half a million and the displacement of flowers by vegetables has been general in gardens throughout the country."

The figures show this year's acreage in England and Wales to be:

Crop	Area	Increase
Wheat	1,811,000	11,000
Barley	1,458,000	127,000
Oats	2,330,000	145,000
Potatoes	504,000	76,000
Total	6,104,000	347,000

*Decrease.

Unofficial estimates had placed the increased acreage at about 300,000. That these estimates were exceeded by 47,000 was due largely to the assistance given by the War Office in lending soldiers for work on the land. Without such help it would have been impossible to avert a decrease from 1916 of at least 200,000 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE CAPTURE DENIED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Statement Issued by Lord Robert Cecil Shows Enormous Use of Vessels in Home Trade

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In an interview with Lord Robert Cecil at the Foreign Office The Christian Science Monitor representative was handed a long and interesting statement compiled by the Minister of Blockade, giving the details of present British tonnage and its general disposal now as compared to the period immediately prior to the war.

Replying to a question as to whether a large portion of British shipping was being employed in capturing foreign trade abroad, thus leaving home needs to neutral and other shipping interests, Lord Robert pointed to the statement, which showed conclusively that this was not so.

At the present time, inclusive of prizes, British ocean-going shipping aggregates slightly more than 15,000,000 tons, of which 14,000,000 are employed in home service, only one-half of which is available for home-trade and about 6,500,000 being allotted to the needs of the Army and Navy, the Allies and the dominions overseas.

Considering the enormous and varied number of war purposes for which vessels of the mercantile marine are used, it is cause for wonder that any tonnage is available for the ordinary uses of British commerce.

The statement quotes the speech by Sir Edward Carson of Feb. 21, last, showing the extent of the services rendered by British ships during war.

Lord Robert Cecil considered it inaccurate to say that private or shipowners in general had recently made inflated or unfair profits out of British shipping.

Replying to a question as to the importance to Germany of the Swedish ore supply, and as to whether it would be possible for the United States to restrict the supply going to Germany by refusing to supply Sweden with certain foodstuffs if ore exports from Sweden to Germany continued, Lord Robert expressed the opinion that it was certainly worth trying and considered it purely a matter of legitimate business arrangement between the United States and Sweden.

Referring to the restriction of the import of fodder into Holland and its effect upon Germany, Lord Robert pointed out that its importance lay in the fact that the particular kind of fodder import affected was of the fat-producing kind, and if Holland, owing to a rise of the price of fodder, exported cattle to Germany, the cattle so exported would be lean cattle, and not fat cattle. It was also common knowledge among agriculturists that farmers would not deplete their flocks beyond the point where restocking could not be effected.

The question of the situation in Russia was then referred to, and Lord Robert expressed the opinion that the position was slightly more favorable.

With regard to the proposed conference of the Allies in London, Lord Robert said it was a fact that Russia had expressed her desire for such a conference for the purpose of re-examining the allied war aims and that the other Entente Allies had signified their agreement to the proposal, but this, Lord Robert added, did not necessarily imply in any way that a revision of the allied war aims was under consideration or likely, but merely, that an examination of the same would take place. No date had as yet been fixed for the conference, as it was essential, since the move came from Russia, that certain important officials should attend the conference, and, owing to the present situation in Russia, it is inexpedient for important officials to leave the country.

SHIPPING NEWS
 Although seven vessels landed swordfish at the South Boston Fish Pier today, and the usual dull demand prevailed typical to a Saturday, wholesale prices were high. Dealers quoted 20 to 21 cents per pound for the fish.

Arrivals: Schooners W. H. Reed, 18 fish; Anna, 24; Helen Murray, 60; Progress, 36; Natalie, 44; Earl & Nettie, 48, and Virginia, 8.

One trip of mackerel and one of groundfish were offered for sale at the South Boston fish pier today, an Italian boat landing 4000 tinker mackerel, and the schooner Rebecca 36,000 pounds cod, haddock, pollock, and hake. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.75@7, steak cod \$10.50, market cod \$5.25, pollock \$6.50, and cusk \$6.75. Mackerel sold at nine cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Republic 40,000 pounds fresh fish, 18,000 salted fish, and British schooner Isma from Freeport, N. S., 150,000 pounds salted cod.

REAL ESTATE

Charles J. Johnston of Brookline has sold the apartment house at 17 Warwick Road, containing three suites of seven rooms and bath each, and carrying a total assessment of \$21,000, of which \$4000 is on the 3333 square feet of land. The new owners are the heirs of Ellen E. Bishop, who bought for an investment.

In connection with the above transaction and as part of the consideration, Richard Bishop, et al. have conveyed to Charles J. Johnston a lot of vacant land containing 20,614 square feet on Linden Place, Brookline. The assessors value the property at \$10,000.

The property at 29-31 Valley Street, Everett, has been sold, consisting of a two-family frame house and 2025 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$2800, of which the land is valued at \$300. Herbert G. Partridge conveyed to Joseph O. Giguere.

The sale is reported of a property in South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of 10½ acres of land, an eight-room, modern house, barn and several poultry houses. Josephine Hoffes conveyed to H. B. Clark of New Haven, Conn. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in these sales.

The United States Hotel, at Beach and Kingston streets, Boston, is to be maintained indefinitely, according to an announcement by James G. Hickey, who has been in control of the hotel for many years. Reports that it was to be demolished to make room for a building for the shoe and leather industry were perhaps based upon an announcement that Alonzo Perry, who bought the hotel property July 14, intended to erect such a building upon the expiration of the hotel leases. But Mr. Hickey says his lease has several years yet to run, and there is no intention of closing the hotel soon.

THE NEWTONS AND DORCHESTER
 Sale is reported, of residence and garage on Woodward Street, corner Beethoven Road, Waban, to Walter H. Tougas who will occupy. Dr. H. C. Clapp was the grantor and with the property there are 23,500 square feet of land all valued at \$18,000. As part of this transaction N. L. Tougas transfers to D. H. C. Clapp the frame house and garage at 103 Towanda Street, Dorchester, which is valued at \$9000.

Burnham Brothers of Newton Center have sold their new brick and frame colonial residence on Glen Avenue, corner Glen Road, Newton Center. W. H. Nance purchases for immediate occupancy. There are 9000 square feet of land, all valued at \$15,000.

H. L. Snyder has purchased the Dutch-colonial house and garage with 14,000 square feet of land situated at 347 Waban Avenue. The grantor was N. L. Gooch of Wakefield. The property is assessed for \$7800.

Final papers have gone to record transferring the new two-family house and 6000 square feet of land at 38 Ricker Road, Newton, to Archie S. Benner, N. J. Soderlund being the grantor. The property not yet assessed is valued at \$8000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were brokers in the above transactions.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD
 The Worthington heirs through their agent, Joseph W. Homer, have sold to Mrs. Joseph T. Donovan of Dorchester two lots of land containing 14,073 square feet on the southerly side of Gramplan Way, Savin Hill; also to Herbert N. Cheney an adjoining lot containing 6866 square feet. Mrs. Donovan proposes to build two two-family houses for occupancy and investment on her lots. The purchasers were represented by Daniel J. Daly.

James H. Kelley sold to Julia M. Murphy a frame house and 3186 square feet of land, located 31 Mt. Ida Road, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$6500, of which the land carries \$1000.

Another dwelling property sold, belonged to Florence V. Sheppard at 24 Monadnock Street, valued by the assessors at \$6400, and 5333 square feet of land carries \$1900 of that amount. Theresa Rubico is the buyer.

SALES OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY
 The Seaman's Savings Bank has sold its holdings at 468 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, comprising a 12-room frame dwelling with modern improvements, and 2311 square feet of land. The purchaser was Joseph E. Shattuck.

Another sale is reported of the estate at 6 Alcott Street, Allston, comprising a two-family house with modern improvements and 3500 square feet of land. The grantor was Nellie G. Wellender, the purchaser being Joseph J. Sullivan.

Augustus P. Sanborn et al. have sold the estate at 88 Walnut Street, Everett, consisting of a single frame dwelling house with modern improvements, also a stable and 3617 square feet of land. The purchaser was Everett F. Hodgdon.

The estate at 360 Hamilton Street, owned by Edward F. Wentworth and wife, has been sold to William A. Brunell and wife. The property consists of a modern seven-room cottage, and a large garden plot. The new owner bought for a home.

Edith K. Morash sold her estate at 35 Trapelo Road, Belmont, comprising a new two-apartment frame dwelling with modern improvements and 8071 square feet of land. The purchaser was Jennie W. Rogers. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in all these sales.

SALE IN EAST BOSTON
 Through the office of Thomas O. McEnaney title has passed from Michael A. Nazzaro to Pasquale Giovino to the property at 141 Havre Street, East Boston. This is a three-family frame dwelling with about 1800 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$3500.

WORCESTER COUNTY FARM SOLD
 Mrs. F. C. Brown has sold her home farm situated on the Charlton Road in Sturbridge, Worcester County, comprising 27 acres of land upon which is a fine bungalow house with modern improvements, a large barn, stable and various other outbuildings; a collection of choice fruit and a wood lot. The property was sold to George Morrill of Boston who has taken title. Sale was negotiated by the Chapin Farm Agency.

CHARLESTOWN TRANSACTION
 Whittemore-Wright Company have purchased the brick and frame factory buildings at 62 and 68 Alford Street, corner of Arlington Avenue, Charlestown, owned by the New England Oil Paint and Varnish Company. There is a land area of 14,600 square feet valued at \$1 per square foot, and this amount is included in the \$31,000 assessment.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON
 Elizabeth L. Candry has purchased the frame dwelling house and 9271 square feet of land, owned by Albertine T. Sinclair et al. at 37 North Beacon Street, Brighton. The property is valued by the assessors at \$9200 of which \$3700 is carried on the land.

PURCHASED IN BROOKLINE
 Mrs. Annie K. Sweet, has sold the three-apartment stone and brick dwelling and 4938 square feet of land, located at 10 Kilsyth Road, Brookline, assessed on a valuation of \$17,300. The purchaser was Luther C. Greenleaf, who bought for investment through the offices of William E. McCay and Co.

SOUTH END SALES
 Morris Lipson, trustee, sold to Samuel Goldberg several parcels of real estate in the South End. One parcel consists of two 3-story brick houses, standing on 1772 square feet of land at 29 and 31 Flagg Street, taxed on \$5000, of which \$1500 applies on the land. The same grantor sold to Samuel Goldberg, a 3-story brick house on the other side of the street, at No. 23, taxed on \$2500, of which the 799 square feet of land carries \$700.

Herbert W. Field placed a deed on record today, from Pearl F. Franklin, owner of the three-story and basement well front brick house, situated 73 Appleton Street. The property is assessed for \$6700, and \$2900 of this amount is carried on the 1170 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES
 Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Medford St., 327-353 rear, Ward 4; Reverse Sugar Refining Co.; brick engine room.

Orleans St., 142-150, Ward 2; Cox Confectionery Co.; brick boiler house.

Glenway St., 179, Ward 19; G. Becker; alter school.

Massachusetts Ave., 183-187, Ward 7; J. F. Sullivan, attorney; alter lodging.

Malvern St., 8-24, Ward 25, Samuel Altman; alter garage.

EVERETT MAYOR'S PLAN IS CRITICIZED

EVERETT, Mass.—Judge Thomas P. Riley, in the Malden District Court, where police cases from this city are prosecuted, has refused to permit a case against two young men charged with stealing an automobile to be tried in his court with only the officers who made the arrest appearing for the prosecution. He continued the case and announced that while officers would be allowed to prosecute in cases of simple assault or drunkenness, an attorney or a superior police officer would be required in cases requiring knowledge of court proceedings and the taking of testimony. Mayor John J. Mullen, of Everett, says his order for the appearance of arresting officers only, to prosecute cases originating in Everett, will stand. In Boston, Mayor Mullen argues, every arresting officer prosecutes his case in the Municipal Court, and he intends to model Everett after Boston in this respect. "If the situation doesn't straighten itself out, then we'll build a court in Everett," said the mayor.

Judge Riley, in closing his remarks on the continued case, said: "Mayor Mullen may run things in Everett, but it is fortunate for other communities that he cannot run things everywhere. This court, at least, doesn't intend to allow him to run its business."

NORTHCLIFFE MILL TO AID PUBLISHERS
 NEW YORK, N. Y.—The paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association announces that through a contract made by the committee with Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland mill, 80,000 tons of news print annually will be available without contract for small newspaper publishers in the United States and others who have been paying high prices for their print paper requirements.

The entire output of the Northcliffe mill will be available as well as the output of the Albert E. Reed mill, near the Northcliffe plant, which makes 100 tons of ground wood daily. In addition, the paper committee says there is now in storage and ready for shipment 15,000 tons of news print, 15,000 tons of ground pulp and 5000 tons of sulphite, the latter for the use of conversion mills in this country.

The paper committee expresses the belief that bringing this extra news print into the market will "result in lower prices all around," as it will restore competition, creating a buyers' market by placing at the disposal of publishers generally more paper than they will need. It is also expected to have an important bearing on 1918 contracts, "for the paper committee will sell the product of the Northcliffe mills while the present stringency exists."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REFUSE OFFICES
 Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Apparently negotiations for giving German party leaders a share in the Administration are still proceeding, for a Berlin message announces that the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party has overruled the decision of the Socialist Reichstag group to permit its members to accept posts in the Government, and Herr Scheideemann has therefore informed the Chancellor that Socialists will not accept any invitation to take office.

BUSINESS MEN FOR GUARD DUTY

Eight Companies at Kansas City, Fully Trained, Offer Services to State to Take Up Work of Soldiers

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Business Men's "Battalion," eight companies strong, which soon is to become a regiment, has taken the oath that places it in line for actual service as a home guard organization in the absence of Kansas City's own National Guard element, the Third Regiment, says the Times.

On the parade ground the members, under the leadership of Col. R. Bryson Jones, declared unanimously in favor of offering their services to the State, an action authorized by a recent provision of Congress which set forth that local organizations such as the Kansas City business men have perfected could and should become the lawful home national guard when the regular guard of any locality should be called away to the war.

The organization is fully officered. For weeks it has been drilling. National Guard and regular army instructors have taught the men the use of arms and army discipline. The men will be equipped with the very best of information along the line of the work they will be charged to carry out.

Colonel Jones has telegraphed to Governor Gardner, notifying him the men were ready to answer his call and requesting that authorization and acceptance be forwarded at once. As soon as formal acceptance is made and authorization for the furnishing of equipment by the State is in the hands of Colonel Jones, the members of Kansas City's business regiment, which only a few months ago drilled with fewer than 100 men in a room at Westport High School, will find itself composed of real soldiers, doing real soldiers' duty.

"When we were organized a short time ago," Colonel Jones said, "we will admit we had no idea we would be able so soon to serve our country. But we are strong now, have the information we need, and are ready to get down to actual guard work when the Governor speaks."

Governor Gardner, it is probable, will authorize the equipment necessary for the organization and Colonel Jones will begin preparation for patrol service. Following is the telegram sent to Governor Gardner last night:

"Kansas City presents to the State of Missouri what it believes to be the first unit for service in the provisional national guard, the Business Men's Battalion of eight companies, fully officered and under oath of allegiance and service to you, its commander-in-chief."

BOAT'S LICENSE SUSPENDED
 On recommendation of John T. Nelson, commander of the Boston section of the First Naval District, a civilian motor boat, known as the Patrol, was deprived of its license for 30 days today by Charlestown Navy Yard officials.

Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer of the First Naval District, was told that the Patrol was passing through the harbor when a submarine chaser ordered her to stop. The naval boat overhauled the civilian and compelled it to stop. It is alleged that the protest made caused the suspension of the boat's license.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

AUGUST SALE of FURNITURE

An Event of Unequaled Importance to Every Thrifty Household Furnisher

We are confident these appreciable price concessions will commend themselves to careful consideration.

Deferred Payments may be made on purchases amounting to \$50 or over.

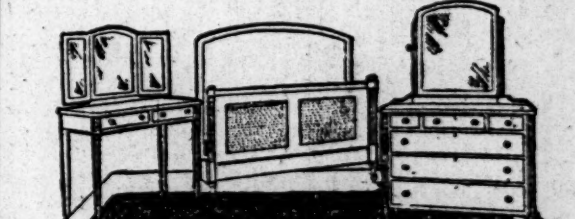
A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE VALUES BEING OFFERED

Quartered Oak Buffet



All quartered oak, nicely polished, large 44-inch base plank top with bevel plate mirror, interior finished throughout. This is one of the greatest values we have ever offered. 16.50

Three-Piece Bedroom Suites



One of the big specials of this sale. Three perfectly matched pieces in either ivory enamel or American walnut; all three pieces have beautifully fluted posts and the bed has fine cane panels. 69.50

100 Pairs of Pillows on Display



All feathers used in these pillows are guaranteed new and free from dust or odor, covered in high grade of ticking, various patterns. Pillows, each49¢
 Pillows, each69¢
 Pillows, each89¢
 Pillows, each1.25
 Pillows, each1.98
 Pillows, each2.50



Gentlemen's Pongee Suits
 IDEAL FOR WARM DAYS

\$25.00 and \$35.00 per Suit

Scott & Company
 LIMITED

340 Washington Street, Boston

WE GIVE AND REDEEM PROFIT-SHARING STAMPS
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

COMMERCIAL MEN TO AID FARMERS

Boards in Cities and Towns of
Oklahoma to Arrange Storage
and Marketing Facilities for
Producers of War Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Organized cooperation between commercial bodies of cities and towns and farmers is expected to result immediately in several counties of Oklahoma as a result of a conference lasting a week which was held recently by Federal, State and county farm demonstration agents. Sixty-eight out of 77 counties of the State were represented by their county demonstration agents. The State Marketing Commission, recently organized, was also represented at the conference.

The conclusion reached by the farm experts was that bigger production without proper storage and marketing facilities will avail the farmers nothing. As a result of the meeting, it is said, that in several counties farmers and members of the commercial clubs, will form joint organizations the chief purpose of which will be to perfect local marketing systems whereby products of the farm may be shipped out in car lots and thus disposed of to better advantage. Where farmers raise crops of the same kind it is possible to market cooperatively with the proper organized effort. The local business men of each city and town can be of most value to the producers in this respect, it was pointed out at the conference. The State Marketing Commission will assist local organizations in every way possible, according to statements of representatives of that body.

Provision for better storage facilities is absolutely essential, according to opinions expressed at the conference. Through lack of a place to keep their products crops of Oklahoma farmers suffer great loss after being harvested. It is not uncommon thing to see great piles of corn and wheat standing unprotected, waiting for cars in which to ship out the grain. Proper organization and individual effort on the part of the farmer to provide storage facilities would relieve this condition, in the opinion of the county demonstration agents.

UNIONS THREATEN TO LEAVE FEDERATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Withdrawal from the Minnesota State Federation of Labor by several trade unions of Minneapolis, following the walkout from the State convention at Faribault, was predicted as a likely step by Dan W. Stevens, president of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, says the Journal.

"The matter will be put up to the individual unions for action, but I cannot see the real union men of Minneapolis standing for the reactionary resolutions passed by the convention," said Mr. Stevens. "The whole affair was framed by the officers of the federation, who might just as well be members of the Citizens Alliance for all the good they do the laboring men."

The walkout by the radicals and Socialists followed delay in reconsideration of a resolution previously passed by the convention pledging unrestricted support to the Government in the war.

CONWAY PLANS FOR ANNIVERSARY

CONWAY, MASS.—Exercises commemorating the founding of this town 150 years ago will be held here on Aug. 1. The committee originally planned a week's celebration but on account of the war and the prevailing public opinion that all unnecessary expense be curtailed, it was decided to confine the ceremonies to one day. The program includes athletic events in the morning and band concerts, speeches and chorus work in the afternoon. An up-to-date history of the town will be distributed for the first time on Aug. 1. The Rev. Austin Rice, son of the man who gave the oration at the centennial celebration, will be the orator of the day.

DRAFT INFORMATION RULES PROMULGATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has notified the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense that miners as a class are not exempt from military service under the selective draft.

Because of the countless appeals from individuals and local exemption boards concerning the application of the selective service law, the provost marshal-general has issued new rules to govern the dissemination of information, as follows:

"Questions by individuals should be asked of the local board nearest them. If the board is unable, after consideration of the regulations and rulings, to answer the question, it should forward the question to the Government for decision. Questions from local boards should never be addressed to the provost marshal-general, but in all cases should be forwarded to the Governor of the State. In no case will opinions or rulings be given on individual cases that have not yet been presented to the proper local board. "In order to enforce these rules the provost marshal-general's office announces that it will answer questions from local boards which are addressed direct to the office, but will in each

case return the questioner's letter or telegram with a request that it be forwarded to the Governor. Questions from individuals will not be answered direct from the provost marshal-general's office but the letter will be returned to the writer with the request that he ask his question of the local board nearest him.

"It is not desired to inject formality into the correspondence of local boards, but the requirement of uniformity, consistency and convenience made it necessary to insist on these rules. The large number of persons affected requires that there should be an information office in each locality."

GROWERS URGED TO POOL CROPS

California Market Director Shows
How Better Results Can Be
Attained by Full Cooperation
in Marketing

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Decisive action on two subjects of great importance along the lines of food conservation and production was taken by the county council of defense at its meeting held in the chambers of Judge Finlayson, says the Tribune. As a result it is probable that one or more plants for the dehydration of vegetables and fruits will be built and that the surplus or unmarketed portion of the potato crop in the county will be pooled and a market found at a good profit to the growers.

In connection with both of these vital topics the county council members held several conferences with Col. Harris Weinstock, State market director, who made a special trip to Los Angeles to assist in bringing about a satisfactory solution of these problems, particularly that of aiding the growers in making the best possible disposition of the potatoes and other crops.

Colonel Weinstock spent considerable time reviewing the work of the organization in seeking to form the potato pool. He stated the work thus far done under the direction of W. S. Rosecrans for the County Council was valuable and advised the council how to bring it to a successful termination.

"This problem is not local," declared Colonel Weinstock in his talk before the council, "but is common all over the United States, because of the stimulated production of foods in back yard gardens and otherwise, as urged by the Government. One would think New York City, with twice the population of this entire State, could absorb almost any quantity of excess food grown, but they are there facing this same problem as you are."

"The quickest and surest way to meet this situation is to organize the producers. When producers of foods are organized you hear nothing of over-production, because they know better how much of their products the market will absorb, and they also have been able by their collective energies to improve the marketing arrangements. They do not 'sting' the customer, either, as has sometimes been charged, but they do stimulate the consumption of their products."

"One great trouble with the producers is that they are apt to expect to market their potatoes at fancy prices and not at a fair profit. I have on my desk an order for 15 cars of potatoes at \$1.50 per hundred, and this represents what is a fair profit for the grower, as a grower can make \$100 an acre net profit at this price. You hear of no difficulty in marketing the prune and egg crops, but both these crops in California this year are far in advance of normal. This is because the producers are organized and know how to market the product. You are on the right track in forming this potato pool and the State Market Commission stands ready to give you every assistance in its power."

In connection with the plans for securing a drying plant to care for the surplus fruit and vegetable crops, the committee listened to a report of J. A. Koepfler, chairman of the manufacturing committee of the County Council, in which he urged that action be taken. J. R. Finkle, an expert on the preparation of evaporated and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, also addressed the council and urged that immediate action be taken to save the excess products.

**RECRUITS WANTED
IN AEROPLANE WORK**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British Recruiting Mission is making a special appeal to speed up aeroplane construction in Canada. One hundred skilled carpenters and cabinet makers are required for service in the British Royal Flying Corps in Canada. British subjects between 19 and 45 should apply to Lieut. H. B. Denton, at 280 Broadway. Pay is at the rate of \$1.35 per day, with Canadian rate of separation allowance for married men. Skilled fitters and metal turners are also needed. None of these men will be required to fly.

MR. CHENEY AWARDED \$46,500
Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, formerly of Manchester, N. H., whose summer home at Cliff Island at the entrance of Boston harbor has been taken by the United States Government, was awarded \$46,500 for his property by a jury in the United States District Court yesterday. The island was held by Mr. Cheney under a lease from 1902 to 1912, when he purchased it.

BETTER MARKET SYSTEM NEEDED

Oklahoma Farmers Urged to
Cooperate to Insure Sales at a
Profit—Production Is to Be
Increased

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—County organizations throughout Oklahoma, in which business men and farmers will work in common for their mutual good, was the keynote of the annual summer conference of Oklahoma county agents, now numbering 68, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College here, says a dispatch to the Oklahomaian from Stillwater.

Bigger production without better marketing facilities will avail the farmers nothing, according to the county agents. It was pointed out that through the matter of marketing, particularly, the business men are in position to help the farmers and that in this fact lies the principal value of community organizations.

One county agent expressed the opinion that if the average town commercial club were converted into a community organization of business men and farmers, working for mutual interests, results would be surprising. This plan is to be tried in a number of communities.

At the basis of better marketing facilities for farm products, according to the county agents, is standardization of farm and truck crops, and live stock. Incident were numerous in which crops of this season found no markets because they could not be shipped in car lots. Where farmers raise crops of the same kind and variety it is possible to market cooperatively and almost always obtain a profit. It was said that the State Market Commission held a session in conjunction with the county agents and plans are being perfected by which, through the county agents, the farmers of the State will be enabled to use the commission to the greatest advantage.

One of the most interesting talks made along the line of standardization of crops was that by C. E. Munn of Oklahoma City, federal supervisor of grain standards for this State. Mr. Munn outlined the Federal regulations on wheat grade standards, and it is hoped that work will be started this fall toward building up a reputation for Oklahoma wheat among the markets of the country.

Another vital element to proper marketing of the State's agricultural products, according to the county agents, is storage. Conditions on tenant farms in many sections are described as deplorable. Longer tenure of lease contracts, with better barns, grain bins, hen houses, etc., are necessary on tenant farms, it is claimed. Better cooperation between landlord and tenant will follow community organizations in which business men meet with the farmers. At this time no phase of farm storage is entitled to more attention than pit silos, say the agents. These silos, it is said, can be built in almost any section of the State, except in localities where seepage water is too great. Instances were related where pit silos have been built at very low cash cost. Agents reported that hundreds of these underground silos are being built in Oklahoma. Although formerly confined to the western half of the State, it is said that many eastern Oklahoma farmers have found the pit silo feasible. This form of silo is especially adapted to the small farm. Stockmen with large herds can afford the more expensive above-ground silos.

That Oklahoma will put out this fall by far the greatest wheat acreage in the history of the State, was shown by reports of many agents. There has been a greatly increased interest in summer fallowing, which experiment station results show increases the yield of wheat greatly. Indications are that more attention will be paid to seed-bed preparation than ever before.

In the western part of the State, where partial crop failures occurred this season, winter pastures will be depended upon largely to help winter over live stock. Some agents declared that in some of these sections, even if wheat fails to mature a grain crop, the winter pasture will pay for the seed and labor. Rye and barley are also to be sown for winter pasture as well as grain, but it is reported that seed is extremely difficult to obtain.

With the increasing interest in live stock in the State it is believed that more acreage of both alfalfa and sweet clover is desirable. In many parts of the State, it is said, alfalfa will prove the best paying crop this year. Fall gardens attracted a great deal of attention at the conference. Several southeastern Oklahoma agents said farmers in their counties expect to plant potatoes as late as Aug. 15. In some sections beans and peas will be planted for a fall crop. Turnips, especially, can be depended upon, it is said.

Home drying and canning of fruits and vegetables is being widely practiced, say the agents. Drying methods are usually given preference to canning because of being cheaper. In this connection, 10 additional women agents have been in Stillwater making a special study of drying and canning methods. This brings the total of women agents to 30, the other agents having previously received instruction in home canning and drying.

**FLORISTS ENLIST
AS FOOD PRODUCERS**
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Whenever the Government shall state its extreme need, the florists and horticulturists of Louisiana stand ready to turn their flower beds into vegetable gardens and replace their rare hothouse plants with

tomatoes, cucumbers and other foods. This was the sense of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the New Orleans Horticultural Society, at which officers were elected for the year and various reports of outgoing officers received.

The proposal that the florists turn truck gardens was made by P. A. Chopin in connection with his proposed visit to the national convention of the Society of American Horticulturists, which will be held in New York in August.

"As your representative," said Mr. Chopin, "I would like to be empowered to say that New Orleans and Louisiana horticulturists are ready to turn their hothouses into food nurseries if the Government so requests."

C. W. Eichling then said that already he had crops of beets, corn, sweet and white potatoes growing and that the florists would not be making any great sacrifice because the prices of the food stuffs would repay the cost of materials and labor.

It was said that if the word should come to the local florists, Steckler & Co. stood ready to supply free seed. After a brief discussion the society adopted the motion of Mr. Chopin.

COST INSPECTING CLASS GRADUATES

Harvard made another contribution to the equipment of the nation's defense today when it graduated a class of 36 in cost inspecting in its Graduate School of Business Administration. Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the First Naval District, inspected the 36 members of the class who on Monday will begin their duties as cost inspectors in the First Naval District, in Sever Hall quadrangle.

After reviewing the class, accompanied by Alvin Hovey-King, paymaster of the first naval district; Homer A. Sargent, assistant paymaster, and J. C. Hillard, aide to the commandant, Captain Rush spoke briefly welcoming the men to the Navy and expressing confidence in their ability to serve the country. He also thanked the authorities at Harvard for conducting the course. Dr. Joseph S. Davis received Captain Rush and his party on behalf of Dean E. F. Gay of the Graduate School of Business Administration.

The graduates are: Frederick R. Allen, Harold F. Basall, H. W. Beal, H. S. Bennett, H. S. Boyd, Carlyle Campbell, Philip T. Cate, Basil F. Collins, L. B. Crandon, L. B. Crossman, S. Ernest Cutler, S. R. Davis, Henry Epstein, C. Ray Flanagan, C. H. Gendron, C. E. Goodhue, Richard S. Harvey, A. H. Hovey, Charles F. Jameson, F. T. Kohl, W. M. McKim, Joseph O'Connor, W. N. Ormsby, Edward O'Shea, J. C. Prout, Urban Robert, Summerfield G. Roberts, Samuel P. Sears, Ralph G. Stetson, A. B. Stoney, H. S. Treseray, H. H. Tiffany, Robert J. White, A. L. Wholey, Theodore F. Woodward, Charles B. Wyman.

AMERICAN COMPOSER WRITES FOURTH OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Another opera by an American composer is being completed this summer by Prof. Arthur Nevin, of the University of Kansas, who is spending his vacation working in the MacDowell colony of artists at Peterborough, N. H. This will be Professor Nevin's fourth opera, "The Daughter of the Forest," is to be produced this coming season by the Chicago Opera Company. This company is also to produce Mr. Nevin's Indian opera, "Pole," the season of 1918-19. This latter work was produced in 1906 at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. Mr. Nevin has also made a success of community choruses in Kansas towns and cities.

BAND CONCERT PROGRAM

The program of the concert to be given at Boston Embankment, on Monday, July 30, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., by the Stetson Shoe Band, George A. White, leader, is as follows:

March, "G. I. B. A.," Hall; overture, "King of Diamonds," Lavallee; concert solo, "Marguerite," Smith (William Farrah); waltz, "L'Estudiantina," Waldteufel; overture, "The Gay Cavalier," Gruenwald; march, "Second Reg. F. M.," Hall; baritone solo, George W. Ventre; overture, "The Bridal Rose," Lavallee; overture, "Cassandra," Rollinson; march, "Sheridan Sabers," St. Clair; "Star Spangled Banner."

**The
Coward
Shoe**

When the merits of an article make it famous, it is sure to be imitated. Most people prefer the original.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalog

MR. JOHN IRELAND, THINKER IN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—In almost every country where the art of music is practiced, composers may be observed working, not always without an air of rather conscious virtue, the handle of the parish pump. In certain cases, however, even the most vigorous efforts bring only a thin trickle from the well of inspiration. This by no means discourages the pumpers and their admiring friends. Believing that the trickle must become a torrent, they redouble their efforts and look askance at those who venture to point out that if pumping is to be anything but futile motion, it is first of all necessary to have something to pump. A doubt as to the quantity or quality of the parish waters, brings forth a flood of disapproval. In other words, the critic who believes that water is water, even if the spring happens to be in the next parish, has to be extremely careful when dealing with a native composer.

One went, therefore, with some trepidation to the concert of his own compositions given recently by Mr. John Ireland, with the assistance of Miss Muriel Foster, Messrs. Murdoch, Sammons, and Warwick-Evans. Although his gifts have for some time been known and admired by an inner circle of musicians, for the larger musical public Mr. Ireland is the latest "discovery" in English composers. One wishes that every "discovery" were as well worth bringing to light. Descending for a moment to the point of view of those who believe that art should be consciously national, free from foreign traditions, and giving a musical utterance at once truthful and expressive of national belief, the question arises: Is Mr. Ireland an English composer, or what is not quite the same thing, a composer who is English? Romain Rolland said of Richard Strauss that in his music the north and the south mingle, in his melodies one feels the attraction of the sun, and that perhaps "one of the greatest charms of Strauss' art is that we are able to watch the rent in the dark clouds of German polyphony, and see shining through it the smiling line of an Italian coast and the gay dancers on its shore." Certainly, there is little of the Latin in Mr. Ireland; his music belongs to the grayer, more introspective north. Now and then, the sun breaks through and we catch a glimpse of dancers on an English village green, but the composer soon returns to his high seriousness. It is music "whose smile severe and late June never hath stirred to vanity."

With the exercise of a little ingenuity it would no doubt be possible to find all sorts of British qualities in Mr. Ireland's thematic material, but that rather barren pastime can safely be left to the exponents of musical nationalism. Far more interesting is the exceptional vigor and independence of his artistic outlook. In the best sense of the words, he is a musical "intellectual." Pride of intellect is a danger that the lazily inclined seem perhaps a trifle overanxious to avoid. Usually, one observes, there is a discreet silence concerning a fault far more prevalent—the pride of stupidity. If, then, the intellectual, introspective qualities of Mr. Ireland's work sometimes outweigh the more æsthetic and poetic elements, thought is still kept busy; as the saying goes, the fault is on the right side. From another angle, however, it is on the wrong side.

Perhaps, by way of reaction, Mr. Ireland wrote some time ago a set of three "Decorations" for piano. No. 3, entitled "The Scarlet Ceremonies," was in a vein that one has always hoped the composer would follow up. It revealed a fine sense of decoration, and because of its impersonality, truly great art is always decorative. As an acute critic of modern western art and music has pointed out, if the artist is given full license to express himself, then if his feelings are painful, or morbid, or if he sees only the ugly aspects of life, he is free to represent the morbid and the ugly in art. And who can say that the representation of undesirable things in art is desirable? The representation of an emotion is always a personal representation. An impersonal art has a higher degree of excellence than a personal art, for the same reason that made Aristotle say that "poetry is a more

universal and truer thing than history." As the same writer remarks, your personal art is a series of petty, personal histories. It may be urged that the emotional and the intellectual are antitheses. If these qualities were detached from human beings they might be, but even "dry-as-dust" professors have lately proved to the world that it is possible to unite these alleged antipodes in one and the same person.

But enough has been said to show that there is plenty of excuse for those who admire the decorative in music. Why should not the musician, like the painter, "seek rather for the imaginative beauty of design and the loveliness of fair color, and rejecting the tedious realism of those who merely paint what they see, try to see something worth seeing, and to see it not merely with actual and physical vision, but with that nobler vision of the soul which is as far wider in spiritual scope as it is far more splendid in artistic purpose." What is true of the painter's medium is true also of the musician's. Listening to Mr. Ireland's work, one felt that in spite of its shining vigor, his music would gain by serenity a yet greater strength. Wilde complained that from time to time the world cries out against some charming artistic play, because, to use its hackneyed and silly phrase, he has "nothing to say." "But if he had something to say, he would probably say it, and the result would be tedious." Perhaps for a musical poet, Mr. Ireland has too much to say. At present there is in his work more of the philosopher than the poet. He is a thinker in music. And for that reason, he appeals to the musician; the crowd may probably find him tedious.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink sang before 10,000 persons at the outdoor opera pavilion in Balboa Park here on Monday evening, July 16. "The concert was given as a benefit for the Associated Charities of San Diego. Every person in the audience stood as a greeting to Mme. Schumann-Heink when she appeared, and at the close of her last number she was cheered wildly as well as applauded."

Mme. Schumann-Heink was assisted by the Coronado Tent City band under the direction of Cesare Land Monaca, by Mrs. Eula Howard Numan, pianist, of San Francisco, by Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart, official organist at the Balboa Park organ and by Miss Edith Evans, accompanist.

UNIVERSITY TEACHES COMMUNITY MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University summer school of music is giving special attention this year to community music, consisting of patriotic songs and old folk songs. The object is to acquaint the student with the widespread public effort being spread throughout the United States to give expression to patriotic songs. The course consists of instructions in methods of determining the assets of a town, mapping out the town, possible combinations between music organizations among citizens and music organizations in the public schools. Cooperation with business men's clubs, the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, schools, public library, etc., through making the supervisor of music a town musician will be a feature of the course.

The department of music is under direction of Arthur J. Abbott, director of music in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. An important feature is the summer school chorus, which is open to all students of the university whose voices and experience render them eligible.

CHILDREN'S CHORUS, HIGHLY APPRECIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new and popular feature of the community singing held at Capitol Park each Sunday afternoon is the introduction of a children's chorus. On a recent Sunday afternoon 5000 children from the kindergarten as well as the grades assisted.

The children are given the hour before that devoted to the regular concert. Nothing for the children has met with as decided response since the story telling hours conducted in the Armory of the City Hall some years ago.

MUSIC IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Six evening performances of "Pagliacci" and Spanish dance diversions were scheduled for the Open Air Theater here in Forest Park beginning Monday evening, July 23. Members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and players of the Chicago Opera Company were engaged. There were about 2000 free seats at each performance.

THE VOCALION COMPANY VOCALION HALL

IN BOSTON
190 BOYLSTON ST.

IN PROVIDENCE
336 WESTMINSTER ST.



THE Aeolian-Vocalion is the phonograph personalized, developed, carried across the boundary line that marks where serious musical consideration begins.
All that the older phonograph possessed, it has—refined and made still better. Its richness, beauty, clarity of tone—its marvelous ability to mirror distinctive instruments and voices—bespeak the stride it marks in phonograph development.
Its great new feature—the Gradola—for controlling expression, gives it an appeal that wins the heart of every music-lover who hears it.

Prices—\$35 to \$350
Gradola Models—From \$90
Catalog and complete information sent upon request

**The
Aeolian
Vocalion**

APPLIED HARMONY

By CAROLYN A. ALCHIN

A new system of practical value in every branch of music education, because it deals with scientific musical principles, not figured bass with arbitrary rules.

Address: 1100 ALCHIN, 1227 S. Beaver St., Los Angeles, California.

Hand Played Autograph MUSIC ROLLS

Recording the individual peculiarities of touch and phrasing of the original performer. For sale by dealers.
C. S. & COMPANY
410 First Street, Chicago.

LONG SESSION CONTEMPLATED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Delegates See in Present Situation Indications of a Late Adjournment

This week in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention has made clear to the delegates the mass of work ahead of them and has brought realization that the keen interest in the many important subjects, even those on which adverse committee reports have been made, is likely to prolong the session of the convention far into the fall. Estimates of the length of the convention, based on the recent extended discussions and on the present 3 1/2 days per week basis of convention work, have shown that the delegates may have difficulty in finishing in time to send their proposed constitutional changes to the people at the forthcoming November election.

Favorable committee reports have been made on 29 different subjects and it has been figured that an average of one day of debate, at least, will be devoted to each of these propositions. There are about as many more important or controversial subjects on which adverse committee reports have been returned, and this week has shown that adverse reports are not going to stop lengthy discussions of these subjects. A day was given by the convention to the proposal to have verdicts rendered by less than a complete jury of 12, an important subject, but one on which the committee in charge had reported unanimously "ought not to pass." The half-day's session of Friday was nearly all devoted to discussion of an adverse committee report, no vote having been reached when the delegates adjourned to Tuesday at 10:30 a. m.

Of the 29 subjects favorably reported from committee, two have been under discussion. Conservation of natural resources occupied most of a day's session and after the debate the proposed amendment was recommended to the committee on public affairs for revision. The committee is to give another public hearing Monday forenoon. Objection was raised to the latitude allowed the State in taking property, particularly agricultural land.

The other favorably reported measure was the Curtis antiscandal amendment, which took two readings in the convention following two days' debate in committee of the whole. It was then sent to the committee on form and phraseology, which hopes to report early next week. On being reported, the amendment will come before the convention for a third reading, when it is both debatable and amendable. The substitute which Mr. George of Haverhill plans to offer on the third reading has already been made public. Afterwards, there will be a final stage, corresponding to the enactment stage in the Legislature, when the Curtis amendment will be debatable but not amendable.

Besides finishing the debate on the proposal to require all but one of the justices of the Supreme Court to agree before a law may be set aside as unconstitutional, the convention Tuesday is scheduled to debate abolition of capital punishment. The discussion on a third reading of the Curtis amendment may also come Tuesday. Following in order on the docket, and likely to be debated next week, are election of judges, recall of judges and limited tenure of office for judges. Adverse committee reports have been made on all three subjects, as well as on that of abolition of capital punishment.

The report of the minority of seven of the committee on initiative and referendum, who are opposed to the measure, is expected to be ready for publication Wednesday. One of the majority has stated that the form of statement the majority are to print has not been decided on.

In relation to the resolution that the Governor appoint the Attorney-General and the latter official appoint the district attorneys, the committee on executive reported that the proposition relating to district attorneys should be referred to the committee on county and district government.

BRAZIL PUPILS HAVE MAGAZINE

Students of University of Illinois Publish Periodical in Native Language—Mouthpiece of Association of 200 Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the publication of the Brazilian Student, a magazine in their native language, by Brazilian students at the University of Illinois, the third periodical of the sort to be issued at this institution. The other two are The Chinese Student and the Hindustanee, both in English, which are brought out by Hindus and Chinese in residence at the university. The Brazilian Student is the official organ of the Brazilian Students Association of North America. It made its first appearance in April and its next will be in October, semi-annually.

The Brazilian Students Association of North America was founded in 1913, and is now constituted of about 200

members who belong to the various universities of the United States, the largest number being located at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where there is a chapter of about 25 students. The 10 students in the chapter at the University of Illinois have the direct supervision of the publication of the magazine by vote of the board of directors of the national organization. The national convention meets annually, and the various district conventions semi-annually. The editor-in-chief of the magazine's first issue is Emilio Teixeira, who has just received his bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois, and is returning to Brazil as a mining engineer. The editor-in-chief for the coming year is Djalma Martins. The aim of the magazine is to spread friendly relations and cooperation among the Brazilian students in the United States. It arranges for meeting new students in the United States when they arrive in New York City or some other convenient point. The magazine is the means of communication of its 200 members, being an account of their activities, interests, impressions, and progress. It does for Brazilian students what The Chinese Student and the Hindustanee (also published at the University of Illinois) do for Chinese and Hindu students respectively.

The association also lends financial assistance to its members when needed, to provide passage to Brazil, and also, in case of emergency, funds for the completion of the course of study for a member, each member of the national organization standing an assessment to meet the expenses of such a student.

The association also arranges for lectures on Brazil—approximately 200 lantern slides being provided by the Brazilian Government—and the Pan-American Union at Washington provides lantern slides on the industries and life in the United States, which are used by returning Brazilian students in their own country. The Brazilian Student, or O Estudante Brasileiro, the first number of the magazine, is well illustrated with pictures. In the editorial introduction, the aim of the magazine is explained, and the editor states that the magazine does not purport to be a literary publication, or a work of art, or a specimen of expert journalism, but is the organ of the national organization and of its interests and activities, explained in simple student language.

INDIA CALLS FOR COTTONS

New York Merchants Association Urges United States Manufacturers to Take Immediate Steps to Gain Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—India, the greatest market in the world for manufactured cotton, is calling upon the United States to supply its needs, and it behooves every American manufacturer of cotton fabrics to meet this unsolicited demand, according to the Merchants Association of New York.

The present situation in all the markets of the world is so disorganized that one is really at a loss to know where to order supplies, says a letter received by the foreign trade bureau of the association. Manchester had practically a monopoly in India, which consumes an enormous amount of piece goods of every description, but, owing to the war, scarcity in freight, and other difficulties, that condition has entirely changed. "We therefore deem it advisable," says the letter, "to approach you on this subject, and shall be glad to have your plans to overcome these difficulties."

"America is a great cotton-producing country, and owing to her vast resources is in the position to export manufactures of cotton if she only makes the attempt, and we are sure that we cannot be far wrong in believing that America can do something in this line."

"Figures indicate the truth of this statement, and emphasize the extent to which England has dominated the cotton-goods trade in India. When American manufacturers fully realize the magnitude of the amount involved—over \$200,000,000—and the insignificant share which the United States supplies, they should spare no effort to establish themselves in this market. That progress can be made is evident from the fact that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, Japan was able to increase her sales of piece goods in India 63 per cent, while the trade of the United States remained practically stationary."

"With the resumption of normal trade relations and the establishment of peace, the present opportunity will pass, in part at least. Are American manufacturers informed as to the particular kinds of goods for which the market exists in India, and the conditions under which they must be sold, and are they sure that they cannot overcome the difficulties with which this trade is surrounded?"

"There is no desire to underestimate the obstacles which must be surmounted before American cotton goods can be successfully introduced into India on a large scale," says the association. "We realize that our mills have never produced many of the particular kinds of goods which the Indian trade demands."

"It appears certain, however, that at no future time can we expect to find conditions in India so favorable to a successful invasion of that market. If manufacturers can afford to sacrifice some part of their immediate profits and look for a future reward, they should by no means overlook the possibility of extending their trade in India."

POLES UNITED FOR FREEDOM

Never Have Acquiesced in Existing Arrangement—Fights for Reconstruction of Partitioned Territory Taken From Her

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERKELEY, Cal.—Commenting upon a European dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, to the effect that Polish reconstruction will be one of the major problems confronting world statesmen at the close of the war, and reviewing other vital matters of the moment, affecting the Polish question, Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich, formerly of the University of Lwów, Galicia, an authority on Polish affairs, and now lecturer on political science in the University of California, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the one thing that the world ought to know at this time, but which for various reasons, it does not seem to understand, is that there is not now and never has been any difference of opinion among Poles as to their demand for a free and independent Poland to be reconstituted from the territory held by all three of the partitioners—Austria, Germany and Russia. "In other words, notwithstanding recent efforts of the enemies of Poland to make it so understood, Poles never have for a moment begun to acquiesce in the existing conditions," said Dr. Ehrlich.

While complete and united independence has always been the ultimate aim of every Pole, it has not always been possible for him to give public expression to this desire, for the reason that to do so would entail punishment for treason, under the Austrian law. Sometimes, in fact, a Pole could not even contradict an assertion of the nonexistence of the Polish program for independence, because such statements were frequently put forward in order to provoke contradiction, and thereby in some way form a basis for a trial for high treason or other prosecution; but to anyone who knew anything about Polish politics, literature, and private life, the purposes and aims of all Poles, Austrian and German as well as Russian, have always been perfectly clear. We have never been reconciled to the fact that we, a nation of 23,000,000, with one language and a splendid civilization, were to continue in foreign bondage.

"The Poles also remember that even territories which had for a long time been lost to Poland, Silesia for instance, were Polish originally and are Polish to a very large extent. Then again, the Poles have always considered and do now consider that the Polish State must get back its access to the sea in the old Polish port of Gdansk (Danzig), which throughout the independence of Poland was faithful to her, resisted the Saxon kings kept on the throne of Poland by Russia in the first half of the Eighteenth Century, and resisted the Prussian conqueror at the end of the Eighteenth Century."

"Gdansk is Poland's natural outlet because it lies at the mouth of the Vistula, which is the most important river in Poland and which flows through the whole Polish territory; and it is Gdansk which the Poles must have an outlet to the sea. There is no question of substituting another port for Gdansk, for the possession of that place would make navigation of the Vistula exceedingly successful and important and also because the country around Gdansk is and always has been Polish, although the Germans have tried 'scientifically' to discover there a tribe not Polish in origin or nature."

"News has come of late that there is opposition in Galicia to the attitude of the Polish Club in Vienna. The majority of the Polish representatives in Vienna cannot at present claim that they represent the free choice of the people. Some of them, indeed, were elected in 1911 by overwhelming majorities, with the great enthusiasm of their constituencies and in the teeth of the Government. Among those chosen are those whose radically nationalist views had provoked the anger of the Government. In other constituencies, however, the elections in 1911 were carried out with the assistance of the military. In one place many were shot down, and in other places arbitrary arrests were made and all means of intimidation were used in order to elect men who would be less violently opposed to the Austrian régime."

"While undoubtedly the great majority of the members of the Polish Club in Vienna are very patriotic, it is difficult for some of them under the present Austrian régime of terror to speak as loudly as can those who know that their uncompromising nationalist attitude commands the unqualified support of the Polish population in Galicia."

"It is reported that in Lwów University the undergraduates gave an enthusiastic ovation to Professor Glombinski, who, as deputy, had protested against the opportunist policy adopted up to the present time by the Parliamentary Club with regard to the Viennese Government, and had opposed to this policy a declaration in favor of a unified and independent Poland, having access to the sea."

"Professor Glombinski is well qualified to speak as leader of the Polish patriots in Galicia. A professor of political economy in the university, and rector of the university some time ago, he has always been extremely popular with all nationalist students, and is an idol of nationalists throughout the country. He has been for years a member of the Galician Diet for the city of Lwów, and a member of the Viennese Reichsrat (Parliament) for the fourth district of Lwów, where he was repeatedly elected amid

real enthusiasm of the people. For a time he was president of the Polish Club (i. e. the Polish Party in the Viennese Reichsrat), and at one time the Austrian Government were compelled to appoint him minister of railroads, but his Polish patriotism was too staunch and the Government discarded him as soon as they could. "The Polish universities of Lwów and Cracow, the School of Agronomy of Dublany and the Polytechnic of Lwów, have thousands of Polish students, almost every one of whom would consider it an everlasting shame if at this moment of the world's crisis they did not raise their voices demanding as strongly as may be the creation of a united and independent Poland. At the same time, the academic bodies of these institutions consist for the most part of men who combine experience with quite a youthful enthusiasm, and this explains why, as the latest news has it, such strong representations have been made by the professors of all these institutions to the Polish representatives in Vienna regarding the carrying out of the Polish program."

"In regard to the form of government that Poland reconstituted will take, there is no reason to believe that it will be monarchical in nature despite the talk of the formation of a regency to act during the reconstruction period. No family has any legal or traditional claim to a throne of Poland. The last ruler, Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski (1744-1795), was elected, as had been the rulers for centuries before. The claims of the Saxon dynasty cannot be taken seriously. In fact the aspirations and tendencies of the masses of the Polish people will, I believe, call for a representative form of government along liberal republican lines. Considering the fact that the Poles are receiving their liberty through the efforts of the republics of France, United States, and Russia, and the virtually republican Great Britain and Italy, it would seem that Poland could do nothing else or would desire to do nothing else than to throw its full weight into the great world-wide movement for more democratic government."

PACIFIC COAST STEEL INDUSTRY

Large Plants to Be Built Near Seattle—Pig Iron to Be Brought From China and Coal From Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Plans for the establishment of steel and allied industries on the Pacific Coast on a large scale, which were in preparation before the war have now been revived and are about to be consummated, according to information given The Christian Science Monitor by a representative of William H. Crocker, the San Francisco financier, who is interested in the undertaking.

The plan involves the erection of large plants on Lake Washington, near Seattle, Wash., where a large tract of land has been acquired, and in San Francisco. The undertaking is regarded as important not only because of the magnitude of the industry itself but because, being the only steel industry of importance in the Far West it will, by giving that region cheaper steel than it can now secure from the East, act as a basic factor in promoting the whole industrial interests of the Far West.

The plan involves the bringing in of pig iron from China and coal from Alaska, the development of the iron ore and coal resources of the Pacific Slope, the manufacture of ship plates for the Government merchant marine, and the turning out of pig iron, steel, and various steel products and by-products.

FREIGHT RATE EQUALIZATION

South Atlantic Ports to Get Rates on Commodities Equal to New York and Other Eastern Ports—Savannah to Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Freight rates on all commodities from the West to Savannah will be equalized with New York and other eastern ports within the next 30 days as one of the first and most important steps to induce shippers to route their export movements through a South Atlantic port instead of the East, according to George F. Armstrong, vice-president of the Strachan Shipping Company, who has just returned from Atlanta, where he was in conference with other shipping agents looking to an equalization of export shipping between southern and northern ports.

"Prospects for Savannah to receive a large volume of freight, which will be diverted from the congested eastern ports, are bright," said Mr. Armstrong. "Within 30 days Savannah, together with other South Atlantic ports, will be given a freight rate from the West that will put her, and the others, on a par with New York, Philadelphia and other eastern ports, in so far as rail transportation charges are concerned. "With such an equalization of rates between Savannah and New York out of the West, which is a great producing section, coupled with the fact that this port is not congested, shippers readily should be attracted and induced to route their export movements via Savannah instead of to New York, where the congestion is choking up all the back country tributary to it."

Heretofore New York has enjoyed a natural attraction for the shipper because of her size and the great volume of shipping there. She also enjoys a more inclusive advantage because of her low freight rates. Equalized rates are expected to break the latter attraction, and the non-congestion of the former will be in favor of shipping through Savannah. Announcement that Savannah is to have freight rates out of the West equal to New York from the same points of origin, is considered to hold great promise for this section and the importance of Savannah as a port during the war.

"Expressions of sympathy and a desire to cooperate with the South in her contest for a just share of export shipping were heard on every side," said Mr. Armstrong, "from many of the big shipping heads of the country. Among those who addressed the meeting were James S. Phillips of Birmingham, Ala., who told of instances when agents routed goods through New York in preference to a near-by southern port which might have served them just as well; C. H. Miller, vice-president of the Southern Railway, who stated that his company is anxious to cooperate with southern shippers and has advertised its storing facilities extensively at various times with this end in view, and many others who are authorities on the subject."

"Committees have been appointed to take up the matter with Washington and ascertain what the Government can do to assist in the equalization of the export movement between the South and the North. Also, the southern shippers will undertake to demonstrate to the agents of foreign firms a desire to cooperate with them and to be of service to them in their shipping. Many other recommendations looking to the building up of the southern export trade were submitted."

"One of the important matters submitted to the conference was one to

organize a port efficiency commission, the object of which shall be to aid the United States and her allies in the transportation of munitions, war supplies, troops and other necessities of war. Incidentally, this commission will be afforded the opportunity to influence movements so that shipping may be equalized between the eastern and South Atlantic ports."

Representatives attended the conference from Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Mobile, Brunswick, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Charleston, Tampa, Montgomery and a score of other cities of the Southeast.

REGISTRATION CARDS MISLAID

The fact that there are 100 or more registration cards in the hands of the exemption board of division 8, Boston, which belong in some other division, was explained this morning by Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment, who declared that the mistake cannot be rectified and the cards must stay there.

"Many young men did not take the trouble to find out what division they lived in at the time of registration," Mr. Gettemy said. "They registered wherever they could. Many of the cards were transferred to their proper divisions by clerks when the registration lists were being prepared, but the shortness of time made it impossible to correct all the mistakes."

The director said one young man went to his voting precinct to register and found a large crowd ahead of him. At the direction of a stranger the young man went to another registration headquarters nearby. In many other cases young men failed to give correct addresses.

Mr. Gettemy says that the names of the men will be printed and they can find out where their cards are in that way.

Every exemption board in the State today has a master list, and is busily engaged in preparing the complete "available" lists. Many of the boards have already published "unofficial" lists, bearing double the number of names of those who will be called for the first quota. It is understood in Mr. Gettemy's office that most of the physical examinations for the first Army quota will take place before Aug. 10.

NEGRO'S COTTON A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BATON ROUGE, La.—Cotton which to all indications will average two bales to an acre has been grown by Victor Baker, an East Baton Rouge parish Negro who rented an 18-acre tract of land to grow cotton despite the derision of experts who said the land was not suited to the crop. From the profit on his 18 acres the Negro will be able to purchase 24 acres adjoining his rented farm. The unusually good stand of cotton in his third crop of the season and was preceded first by beans and then by corn.

IOWA TO HAVE LARGE CROPS

State Reporter Estimates an \$80,000,000 Increase Over Last Year—Corn, Oats and Potatoes Principal Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
AMES, Ia.—Iowa is producing and conserving as never before. It is the conservative estimate of G. M. Chappe, state crops reporter, and the field men of the agricultural extension department at Iowa State College, Ames, that Iowa's crops this year will show a large increase over anything this State has ever produced. If good conditions continue from now until crops mature. Figuring prices conservatively, at the same time as last year, Iowa promises to produce crops worth \$677,500,000 this year or an increase of \$80,000,000 over last year, and of \$304,232,000 over the average for the last ten years.

Add to this some 40,000,000 quarts of canned stuff as the housewives' bit, which is really a war food contribution, and that gives a fair idea of Iowa's food production activity. Iowa's largest increases this year will come in corn, oats, potatoes and garden crops. Under favorable weather conditions she should produce 400,000,000 bushels of corn or an increase of 54,000,000 bushels over last year, 200,000,000 bushels of oats and 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes. There will be a decrease in the winter wheat, hay and alfalfa crops.

The acreage of corn planted this year is 10,242,000 acres, or 1,048,000 more than last. The condition of the crop is 2 per cent better than last year at this time. So with favorable weather a 400,000,000 bushel crop is practically assured. Conditions and prospects are favorable for a bumper crop of oats. At present the oat crop stands 8 per cent above that of last year. With the increased acreage of 169,000 acres this means at least a 200,000,000 bushel oat crop or an increase of 16,000,000 bushels over last year.

Probably one of the largest comparative increases will come in the potato and garden crops. Reports give the potato crop a 9 per cent margin and an 11,000 acre increase over last year's crop. A 10,000,000 bushel crop then is almost assured, or a 3,000,000 bushel increase over last year.

Reports received at Iowa State College indicate that a 300 per cent increase in garden acreage is planted in Iowa this year. Forty thousand persons in the groups of volunteer food producers, boys' and girls' clubs and high schools have planted gardens. This is but a small fraction of the gardens in the state.

Remarkable Values for the Second Week of the Semi-Annual Hanan Markdown

WOMEN'S PUMPS AND OXFORDS

\$13.50 Hanan white buckskin and kid pumps, gray buckskin pumps in many smart styles, dark gray kid pumps; also \$10 Hanan tan oxfords and pumps **\$7.85**

\$9 Hanan patent gun metal and kid pumps; also \$9 white kid pumps. A wide assortment of desirable models **\$5.85**

\$9 patent pumps, white trim'd; also \$8.50 white buck pumps **\$5.35**

Special lot! Low shoes, patent, gun metal and white duck pumps. Were up to \$6.50 **\$3.85**

In this sale we include at extremely low prices, Women's Boots and Evening Slippers, models suitable for the coming season's wear.

MEN'S OXFORDS

\$12 Hanan black French calf or tan calf custom made oxfords **\$9.85**

\$10 Hanan gun metal or tan calf oxfords; also \$9.50 Hanan white buckskin oxfords **\$7.85**

\$6 gun metal oxfords, with white rubber soles; also gun metal oxfords, in wide toe model **\$4.85**

Prices are so low that all sales are final

Hanan & Son

167 Tremont Street

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PARIS

V. Ballard and Sons
256 Boylston Street, Boston

Great Sale of High-Grade Dresses

AFTERNOON DRESSES
Dressy and Sport Models in Georgette Foulard, Satin, Taffeta, Khaki Kool.
Were \$50 to \$85. Now all at **\$25.**

EVENING DRESSES
Best Models and Materials of the Season.
Were \$50 to \$100. Now **\$35.**

SUMMER DRESSES
In White Net and Lace.
Were \$25 to \$40. Now **\$12.50 and \$15**
Fancy Voile Frocks.
Were \$15 to \$20. Now **\$8 and \$10**

Wash Skirts, all at 1/2 prices **\$5.00**
Wool Suits, reg. prices \$40 to \$75. **\$15.00 to \$25.00**
Silk Suits, reg. prices \$45 to \$85. **\$20.00 to \$30.00**

BLOUSES
Voile With Real Laces and Embroidery, Fancy Georgette Linen, Wash Silk, at
1/2 Prices, **\$4.00 to \$10.00**

SUFFRAGE DRIVE FOR NEW YORK

Conference at Saratoga Is to Herald Movement—Increase of Interest in Cause Regarded as Due Largely to the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the speakers announced for a State conference of the New York State Suffrage Party, at Saratoga, Aug. 29 and 30, which, according to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State chairman, will sound the opening of the big drive for equal suffrage in New York State at the next election, on Nov. 6, are Gov. Charles S. Whitman, Mayor Mitchell, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Herbert S. Parsons, member of the Republican National Committee, and Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York.

No small part of the two days' conference, it is expected, will be devoted to reports on war service activities by the various county suffrage organizations. For the last six months almost without exception, the suffrage organizations in New York State have been devoting their time to war service, which will necessitate a greatly intensified suffrage campaign in September and October.

In a statement giving the proposed plans of the conference, the attention of suffrage organizations throughout the State is called to the greatly increased interest in suffrage due largely to the war. In this connection, Mrs. Whitehouse says:

"A Canadian soldier who has been at the front for two years and is now in this country on leave, has been speaking for us through the State recently. He says that he finds no opposition to suffrage at all in this State. He spent several days in Plattsburg and estimates that of the 6000 student officers there, 5,900 are in favor of suffrage and are going to vote for it. My own experience shows me that he is right."

"The time has come now when we must all take a State-wide, nationwide, and world-wide view of the situation and realize that woman suffrage is part of the great struggle for democracy in which the world is now engaged, and that it is coming to us now, as surely as it has already come to the women of Canada, of Russia, and of England."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: First Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce is relieved from further duty at Ft. McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service.

The resignation by Capt. Perry C. Cothran, Infantry Officers Reserve Corps, is accepted.

First Lieut. George C. Ruby, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, and Capt. Frederic Reichenbach, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty.

The retirement of Capt. George W. Wallace is announced.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Crabtree, retired, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Eastern Department.

Lieut.-Col. Percy E. Tripp, retired; Capt. Benjamin R. C. Low, First Lieut. James V. McKay, First Lieut. Dwight Partridge, First Lieut. Henry B. Ensign, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps; Capt. Hornsby Evans, and Maj. John S. Grisard, both retired, are placed on active military duty.

The following officers are detailed to fill vacancies in the adjutant-general's department:

Cavalry Majors John M. Morgan, Herbert J. Brees, Charles A. Romey; James C. Rhea and Paul T. Hayne Jr., and Coast Artillery Corps Majors Frederick W. Stopford, Alfred S. Morgan and John S. Johnston; infantry Majors James B. Gouen, detached officers' list; Joseph F. Janda, third infantry; Berkeley Enoch, Eleventh infantry; Walter T. Bates, William K. Naylor, Campbell Campbell King, Robert O. Van Horn and S. Soudard Turner, Brig.-Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, retired, is placed on active military duty.

Capt. William W. Burden, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his enlistment at the training camp, Ft. Riley, Kan. Second Lieut. Joseph C. Devlin, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the training camp, Leon Springs, Tex.

First Lieut. Sewell M. Jones, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for one month and 14 days is granted First Lieut. Franklin K. Lane Jr., signal officers' reserve corps.

First Lieut. Raymond E. Vaughn, signal officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty, and will proceed to Hampton, Va.

First Lieut. Alexander R. Stevenson Jr., aviation section, signal officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. Charles J. Rauner, ordnance officers' reserve corps, and Capt. Richmond Mayo Smith, sanitary corps, are assigned to active duty.

Capt. Louis D. Rowell and Howard McC. Yost, engineer officers' reserve corps, are relieved from further duty at the engineer training camp, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Capt. William A. Schell, engineer officers' reserve corps, is relieved from further duty at the training camp, Vancouver barracks.

REINSTATEMENT OF CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Admiralty have reinstated two captains in the merchant service, who had been deprived of their commands on account of their fathers' German nationality. Captain Goldman has been given back

his command in the Harrison Line, in whose service he had been for 35 years. Captain Rippenhausen has been reinstated in the Blue Funnel Line. He was born in Scotland and his mother was Scotch, and it was only on technical grounds that the Admiralty had refused to give him the secret instructions required by master mariners. Although his father was German he is unable to read or write a word of German, and has no connections in Germany, having been for 26 years an officer on Messrs. Holt's ships.

INDIA REDUCES MAILS SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—It is announced that the Government of India, in consultation with the Secretary of State, has decided to inaugurate a fortnightly instead of a weekly English mail service commencing from the beginning of June, from England and later from India. The object of this curtailment is, of course, to economize shipping, and so assist in the antisubmarine campaign.

Few people who have not lived in India can quite realize what this change is going to mean to every educated person in India, whether Indian or English. Since 1868, as the Statesman says, a weekly mail has left Bombay and a weekly mail has arrived in Bombay, with a regularity which has scarcely been affected, even by a struggle that has convulsed the world. The weekly mail has unquestionably been one of the most powerful elements in the fashioning of modern India. It has emphasized the closeness of the connection between India and England. It has impressed upon the awakening political consciousness of India the meaning of British sea power. It has, of course, enormously stimulated India's intellectual, political and commercial activities, and has kept India in touch with European thought in every direction. Apart from this it has tempered for the British community in India the sense of exile which always haunts it. Under present conditions an English family in India invariably breaks up after a few years, the wife and children going to England with a view to the education of the latter, while the husband remains in India, only joining them at intervals of several years. During this period of separation the weekly mail fills an all-important part in the influence which keeps the family in touch with each other. The new arrangement will, for many separated families, mean doubling the gulf between them.

It is true that during the past two years the English community in India have had a foretaste of what the new régime will be like. The confusion introduced into the mail arrangements by the submarine activities has rendered them very irregular, ever since the early part of 1915, and more than one occasion there has been an interval between them of nearly a fortnight. But on such occasions patience has generally been rewarded by the next two steamers following each other in rapid succession. Now there will be no such compensation, although it may be hoped that with the institution of a fortnightly mail all uncertainty and irregularity will be eliminated from the connection.

In an interesting editorial the Statesman describes the changes and improvements which have been effected in the carrying of the mails during the past half century. In 1867 the mail took 26 days to travel from England to India. In 1880, 16½ days were allowed between Brindisi and Bombay, and in 1888 a period of 16 days 16 hours from London to Bombay was established. The cost of postage was reduced from 10 annas 8 pice for half an ounce in 1869 to 4 annas in 1880, and 2½ annas in 1891. Finally, in 1898, the present rate of 1 anna for half an ounce was attained.

While these changes, however, have established a reasonably cheap and efficient service, it has been felt for some time that an arrangement which necessitates a period of 39 days for the interchange of letters between India and England is not satisfactory. In 1913 the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in anticipation of the expiration of the contract with the P. & O. Company, recorded a note in which he urged that the time had come when India should no longer be content with the once-a-week service. Canada and Egypt, he pointed out, had four or five services a week respectively. Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements had 9 or 10 services a month. In view of the progressive increase in the mails between England and India the Director-General held that increased facilities were necessary, either by way of accelerating the weekly mail, or by the provision of two mails a week. The Director-General favored the latter alternative, and considered that the service from Bombay via Brindisi should be supplemented by a service from London to Karachi through Marseilles. On this point commercial opinion by no means saw eye to eye with Sir William Maxwell, inclining rather towards acceleration of the mail steamer, for the reason that most really important business as between India and London was transacted by cable. The war, however, has knocked both schemes on the head.

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips"
From Boston, Grand 1000-mile trip, this mail boat includes 40 steamer.....\$18.00

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.

C. H. MAYNARD, Agt., Pier 2, Northern Ave. City Ticket Office, 243 Washington St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, HAWAII. NEW ZEALAND Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry. 322 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

MINNESOTA AIDS SETTLERS

State "Revolving Fund for Land Improvement" to Go Into Effect on Aug. 1—Immigration to Be Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A more liberal policy for new settlers who are buyers of State land has been worked out by State Auditor J. A. O. Preus and the commission appointed by Gov. J. A. Burnquist to administer what is known as Minnesota's new "revolving fund for land improvement," and to encourage immigration into Northern Minnesota. Under this plan it is hoped to overcome difficulties in farming in new districts and marketing the products of inaccessible farms, which have caused thousands of settlers to abandon homesteads already partly improved, because of loneliness and discouragement.

The last Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a fund to clear the timber from a part of every farm which the State sells and, if the buyer wishes, to erect buildings on his place, and it is through this fund that improved conditions are to be brought about for the new settlers.

The State of Minnesota has for sale 2,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural purposes. Much of this is in timbered regions, far from urban centers and railroads. This is to be put up at auction at the population center nearest the land itself, the minimum price being fixed at \$5 an acre. Fifteen per cent of the purchase price must be paid in cash, and the remaining payments are spread out over a period of 40 years, with interest on the deferred balance at 4 per cent. If the purchaser likes, he may have the tract without buildings, but if he prefers, the State will erect a small house, to be paid for in five years, in addition to clearing the timber, brush or stumps from 10 acres. The first payment on the house will come due after the first crop has been harvested. It will be the policy of the State to place the settler where he can buy an adjoining tract of timber land when he becomes ready, for the demand for pulpwood, railroad ties and other lumber products is strong and likely to become greater, so that income from the farm may be added to by income from the timber.

Instead of selling the tracts piecemeal and at random, every facility will be given for colonies of farmers to buy adjoining farms, with 12 to 14 families or more in each community. Land will be chosen which is accessible to good highways, churches, schools and railways. If the leaders of the colony like they may be placed on the shores of a lake with good fishing, and they may organize a township and establish their own schools.

The revolving fund becomes available on Aug. 1, but the commission has not waited on that date to begin work. Already land-clearing contracts have been entered into and bids received for the erection of the farm buildings. This work will go on through the fall and winter, and by the beginning of the next crop season many farms will be ready for settlers. Selection has been made of land for two settlements in Koochiching County, two in the Red Lake District of Beltrami County, bordering on the lake; one in the Cass Lake district, also near water, and two in St. Louis County. Forest and brush lands in Northern Minnesota which have been burned over by forest fires this summer and partially cleared, will offer good opportunity for settlement.

The State's experiment was made possible by a constitutional amendment allowing it to change its land-selling policy. By the amendment the Legislature was allowed to appropriate \$250,000 for this purpose. The initial appropriation was for \$100,000. This is expected to be replenished by sales of land, so that clearing and settling may go on in new districts continually, and if more money is needed at that time it will be provided by the next or succeeding sessions of the Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB FOR ENLISTED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Union League of this city is arranging for a club for the enlisted men of this section. A building has been obtained at Broad and Spruce Streets. The owner, William Bryant, when he heard of the use to which it was to be put, donated it free of charge, and a committee, working under the direction of Col. John Gribbel, is reconstructing the interior.

"The Union League Annex," as it

Eastern Steamship Lines

METROPOLITAN LINE

To NEW YORK VIA CAPE COD CANAL

Buzzards Bay and Long Beach Sound Leave North Side, India Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M. Music on each steamer.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf, weekdays at 5 P. M. for Bangor, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Bangor for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf weekdays at 6 P. M. for Portland. (For day trip see International Line.) KENNEBEC LINE. Leave Foster's Wharf Mondays and Wednesdays at 6 P. M., Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. for Bath, Gardiner and intermediate landings. Leave Fridays at 6 P. M. for Bath only. Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 8 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. Tickets and information at Wharf Offices also City Office, 252 Washington St., and Tourist Offices.

is called, will have every accommodation for making things as pleasant as possible for the enlisted man while he remains in town. In addition to reading rooms, billiard rooms, and space devoted to other amusements, it is planned to have a swimming pool or shower baths.

NETHERLANDS TRADE DEFENDED

Minister Van Rappard Paves Way for Dutch Mission by Showing Decrease in Exports During Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minister Van Rappard of The Netherlands has submitted a vast amount of information to the export council regarding the extent to which his country has supplied food to the Entente countries, as well as the Central Powers. The Dutch mission to Washington will leave Holland in a few days, but the minister has taken this preliminary action because of his anxiety over the embargo situation affecting his country. He feels that the full application of the President's embargo order will work an irreparable injury to his country.

Though not directly connected with the question of the actual neutrality of Dutch waters, which The Netherlands government has formally declared to be strictly preserved in retaliation of the charge that the harboring of German submarines had been permitted, he says, it is conceivable that the attitude of the State Department might easily be affected in dealing with Holland by mistaken impressions regarding the extent to which Holland has supported the German army. Hence the efforts of Minister Van Rappard to make a good case for his Government.

The official statistics laid before the export council are directly at issue with the common view that Holland has been developing an enormous export trade as a result of the war. As a matter of fact, it is declared, the total of the exports has decreased considerably from 1914 to 1917—the war period. One great Dutch staple export—cheese, which constituted 30.686 per cent of the exports during the six-months period from November to April, inclusive, in 1914-1916, declined to 24.156 per cent in the same period of 1916-1917. Butter, another great staple export in the same period, declined from 15.562 per cent to 9.446 per cent. Pork declined from 37.705 to 19.131, and meat from 16.176 to 1.550.

NEW MEXICO FARMS ITS GRAZING LANDS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The State land department's action in permitting farming of public grazing lands in New Mexico during the war without rental is meeting with good results. It has brought about utilization for agricultural purposes of 22,441 acres of public domain by families of small means. Of 22,441 acres planted, 4426 are in beans, 3433 in corn, 3777 in sorghums and remainder in general crops.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GET PAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Fifty thousand dollars back pay is to be divided among the Michigan Central traffic employees at St. Thomas, \$15,000 going to 100 engineers, \$10,000 to 100 conductors, \$7500 to 100 firemen, and \$6500 to 175 trainmen. This is the result of the new eight-hour day agreement made in April last, which was to be operative from the first of the year, and the \$50,000 represents the back pay for January, February, March and April, the advance becoming a part of the monthly checks in May.

BOYS TO WORK ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Minister of Agriculture has received a number of applications for the services of the scholars from the various colleges and schools of Paris for work on the land.

EDITORS TO PROTEST BAN ON USE OF MAILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Editors of publications which have recently been denied the use of the mails will be among the speakers at a mass meeting of protest which is being arranged for Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. It is expected at least eight editors will speak.

The date, Aug. 1, was selected in recognition of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Officials of the postoffice department who refused the privilege of the mails did so because they regarded it as a "war necessity." Action was taken under the "nonmailable" clause of the Espionage law.

LEAGUE LEADER ON DEFENSIVE

Nonpartisan Spokesman Seeks to Disprove Accusation That He Opposed Liberty Loan Bond Sale—Speeches Quoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, who has been accused by Fargo and other North Dakota and Minnesota papers of opposing the sale of the Liberty Loan bonds, during the progress of that campaign, and at least of the disloyalty of omission of their importance in his speeches through the Northwest, denies that he is at fault on either score. Stenographic reports of some of Mr. Townley's Minnesota speeches, taken by shorthand reporters of the State Public Safety Commission, do not show that he actively opposed the Liberty Loan, but that he urged conscription of wealth, as well as of men, and opposed the Government's method of raising money by this loan. His criticism, his critics point out, was not made so loudly or frequently before Congress authorized the big loan, as during the period that bankers and business men were floating the bonds with the public. Responses to the loan appeal show that farmers were slow in subscribing, especially in North Dakota, the stronghold of the Nonpartisan League, although the years of the war have been those of greatest prosperity for farmers in many decades.

"The food gamblers and speculators are raising the price of food so that millions go hungry, even though we have ample stores of food that cannot be exported," reads a sample of the literature of the league. "Credit is being extended our Allies by the billion, and that credit is charged to the people of the United States by way of bonds, while speculators charge extortionate prices for the supplies in which the loan is paid to our Allies."

"President Wilson says the German people are peace-loving. We, also, love peace," he is quoted as saying. "The German people are crying aloud for peace without indemnities or annexation. There is a persistent cry for peace by a large section of the English people. France is bleeding to death. The Russian democracy has declared for peace. Let us, then, who hold country above profits, compel the vultures who profit out of the war to loosen their stranglehold on the rights of the people. Let us declare at once the terms on which we will make peace. Let us demand of our Allies that they declare their terms of peace with us, and if they refuse we will know that it is not peace but gain for which they fight, and let us then refuse to sacrifice the young, strong, capable men of this nation for gain of the imperialists of Europe."

STOCKTON CLOSES MANY SALOONS

STOCKTON, Cal.—Time has not advanced enough to determine whether or not the revocation of a number of saloon licenses will be accompanied by a permanent reduction in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness, but figures show that the tendency is in that direction, says the Independent. The first group of licenses were revoked on the tenth. During the first nine days of the month the average number of drunks arrested each day was 111.9; and for the six following days but 7½. This is a 30 per cent reduction.

Decreases are also noted in other arrests. During the first half of the month the police arrested 238 persons, of whom 145 were charged with being drunk. Up to the tenth of the month the average number of arrests on all charges was 171.3, and for the six days following, 132.3. A slight increase in the number of vagrants was recorded. During the first part of the period the average was 34.9 and the latter part of the period 32.3.

The average for four days, however, was but one per day, 10 having been arrested on the tenth and six on the eleventh for drunkenness. This change might be considered as being due to the second revocation of licenses which occurred on the thirteenth.

Five of the Stockton saloons whose licenses were revoked by the council for violations of the city ordinances are now selling soft drinks to their customers. Business with this line of beverage is reported as not being as brisk as with alcoholic liquors.

HOME GUARD TO PROTECT STATE

Colorado Units Organize to Preserve Law and Order and to Safeguard Industries Menaced by Enemy Aliens

DENVER, Col.—The organization of the Home Guard of Colorado has begun, according to the News. Capt. Roy Campbell of the Colorado National Guard has been appointed by Adjt.-Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to direct the recruiting of 600 men between 18 and 60 at once.

The Home Guard is the organization that will patrol Colorado during the war period, after the National Guard, Regular Army and national draft soldiers have been called to the front. The Home Guard will not see service outside the State.

Upon this organization will devolve the duties of guarding home industries, factories, plants, tunnels, bridges, stockyards, powder houses, etc. These duties now are being performed by members of the State Militia, and it is declared imperative that the guard be organized and placed in service at once in order that the other troops may proceed to the various mobilization camps to which they may be attached and out of which they are now operating.

The organization of the Home Guard will be similar to that of any other efficient military body. Recruits will be uniformed, armed, equipped and formed into companies, regiments, etc., to be commanded by officers appointed by the Governor and the State adjutant-general. Promotion will be according to merit. Officers and men of the Home Guard will be subject to guard or defense duty in any part of the State, although it is likely that members will be assigned to duty only in the immediate localities in which they live.

Their will be the duties which are always attended to in time of war, and which do not often exist except in time of war. They will cooperate with the various State and Federal bodies directing the preservation of law and order at home. They will look after the prevention and detection of plots of various sorts on the part of alien enemies or others antagonistic to the peace and welfare of the State. They may be formed into "flying squadrons" to respond to riot calls.

The Home Guard will rifle of the type used by the United States during the Spanish-American war.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF HONEY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—War and the sweet tooth of the soldier have brought up the price of honey, and Orange County producers are receiving big prices for the product of the busy bees, says the Tribune. The county's crop this year reached only about 150 tons, or about half a crop. Present prices range from 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

NEW MEXICO FARMS ITS GRAZING LANDS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The State land department's action in permitting farming of public grazing lands in New Mexico during the war without rental is meeting with good results. It has brought about utilization for agricultural purposes of 22,441 acres of public domain by families of small means. Of 22,441 acres planted, 4426 are in beans, 3433 in corn, 3777 in sorghums and remainder in general crops.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES GET PAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Fifty thousand dollars back pay is to be divided among the Michigan Central traffic employees at St. Thomas, \$15,000 going to 100 engineers, \$10,000 to 100 conductors, \$7500 to 100 firemen, and \$6500 to 175 trainmen. This is the result of the new eight-hour day agreement made in April last, which was to be operative from the first of the year, and the \$50,000 represents the back pay for January, February, March and April, the advance becoming a part of the monthly checks in May.

BOYS TO WORK ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Minister of Agriculture has received a number of applications for the services of the scholars from the various colleges and schools of Paris for work on the land.

EDITORS TO PROTEST BAN ON USE OF MAILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Editors of publications which have recently been denied the use of the mails will be among the speakers at a mass meeting of protest which is being arranged for Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. It is expected at least eight editors will speak.

The date, Aug. 1, was selected in recognition of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Officials of the postoffice department who refused the privilege of the mails did so because they regarded it as a "war necessity." Action was taken under the "nonmailable" clause of the Espionage law.

LEAGUE LEADER ON DEFENSIVE

Nonpartisan Spokesman Seeks to Disprove Accusation That He Opposed Liberty Loan Bond Sale—Speeches Quoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, who has been accused by Fargo and other North Dakota and Minnesota papers of opposing the sale of the Liberty Loan bonds, during the progress of that campaign, and at least of the disloyalty of omission of their importance in his speeches through the Northwest, denies that he is at fault on either score. Stenographic reports of some of Mr. Townley's Minnesota speeches, taken by shorthand reporters of the State Public Safety Commission, do not show that he actively opposed the Liberty Loan, but that he urged conscription of wealth, as well as of men, and opposed the Government's method of raising money by this loan. His criticism, his critics point out, was not made so loudly or frequently before Congress authorized the big loan, as during the period that bankers and business men were floating the bonds with the public. Responses to the loan appeal show that farmers were slow in subscribing, especially in North Dakota, the stronghold of the Nonpartisan League, although the years of the war have been those of greatest prosperity for farmers in many decades.

"The food gamblers and speculators are raising the price of food so that millions go hungry, even though we have ample stores of food that cannot be exported," reads a sample of the literature of the league. "Credit is being extended our Allies by the billion, and that credit is charged to the people of the United States by way of bonds, while speculators charge extortionate prices for the supplies in which the loan is paid to our Allies."

"President Wilson says the German people are peace-loving. We, also, love peace," he is quoted as saying. "The German people are crying aloud for peace without indemnities or annexation. There is a persistent cry for peace by a large section of the English people. France is bleeding to death. The Russian democracy has declared for peace. Let us, then, who hold country above profits, compel the vultures who profit out of the war to loosen their stranglehold on the rights of the people. Let us declare at once the terms on which we will make peace. Let us demand of our Allies that they declare their terms of peace with us, and if they refuse we will know that it is not peace but gain for which they fight, and let us then refuse to sacrifice the young, strong, capable men of this nation for gain of the imperialists of Europe."

STOCKTON CLOSES MANY SALOONS

STOCKTON, Cal.—Time has not advanced enough to determine whether or not the revocation of a number of saloon licenses will be accompanied by a permanent reduction in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness, but figures show that the tendency is in that direction, says the Independent. The first group of licenses were revoked on the tenth. During the first nine days of the month the average number of drunks arrested each day was 111.9; and for the six following days but 7½. This is a 30 per cent reduction.

Decreases are also noted in other arrests. During the first half of the month the police arrested 238 persons, of whom 145 were charged with being drunk. Up to the tenth of the month the average number of arrests on all charges was 171.3, and for the six days following, 132.3. A slight increase in the number of vagrants was recorded. During the first part of the period the average was 34.9 and the latter part of the period 32.3.

The average for four days, however, was but one per day, 10 having been arrested on the tenth and six on the eleventh for drunkenness. This change might be considered as being due to the second revocation of licenses which occurred on the thirteenth.

Five of the Stockton saloons whose licenses were revoked by the council for violations of the city ordinances are now selling soft drinks to their customers. Business with this line of beverage is reported as not being as brisk as with alcoholic liquors.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF HONEY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—War and the sweet tooth of the soldier have brought up the price of honey, and Orange County producers are receiving big prices for the product of the busy bees, says the Tribune. The county's crop this year reached only about 150 tons, or about half a crop. Present prices range from 10 to 12½ cents per pound.

HOME GUARD TO PROTECT STATE

Colorado Units Organize to Preserve Law and Order and to Safeguard Industries Menaced by Enemy Aliens

DENVER, Col.—The organization of the Home Guard of Colorado has begun, according to the News. Capt. Roy Campbell of the Colorado National Guard has been appointed by Adjt.-Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to direct the recruiting of 600 men between 18 and 60 at once.

The Home Guard is the organization that will patrol Colorado during the war period, after the National Guard, Regular Army and national draft soldiers have been called to the front. The Home Guard will not see service outside the State.

Upon this organization will devolve the duties of guarding home industries, factories, plants, tunnels, bridges, stockyards, powder houses, etc. These duties now are being performed by members of the State Militia, and it is declared imperative that the guard be organized and placed in service at once in order that the other troops may proceed to the various mobilization camps to which they may be attached and out of which they are now operating.

FARMERS PLAN TO CHECK I. W. W.

South Dakota Home Guards Being Organized to Prevent Control of Labor Situation by Itinerant Law Breakers

FARGO, N. D.—The problem of filling the labor needs of the State during the coming harvest season, while at the same time averting the disorder and loss that ordinarily comes in the train of the migrant army of harvesters, is engaging the attention of State and County defense councils and of farmers' organizations throughout the State, says a dispatch from Pierre (S. D.) to the Forum.

While the first of the harvest gangs are beginning to arrive and the State's armed forces are mobilizing for departure to Deming, N. M., training camps, units of home guards are being organized in many localities, and the State Defense Council has recommended the extension of the plan to all counties.

These home guards consist mostly of men above the conscriptive age limit, but after the draft will be augmented by those whose names are well down on the lists for military service. The War Department has been asked to provide arms for the home guards as rapidly as the local organizations are perfected. These armed companies, under military discipline, are expected to deal with any situation that may be provoked by the I. W. W. or other disturbers.

Threats to burn the South Dakota grain crops have been ascribed to I. W. W. members, and Federal as well as State officials have counseled watchfulness against such possibilities.

Last year the I. W. W. members invaded the harvest sections with demands for wages up to \$6 a day, drove out practically all laborers who would not affiliate with the order, and were responsible for many acts of personal violence.

Traveling in gangs on freight trains, they looted cars, defied train crews and attacked all harvest hands not of their organization. Vermilion citizen posses finally were formed to expel the I. W. W. agitators from the State.

Cooperation with other States, particularly Nebraska and Iowa, has been sought in order to take care of the annual migrant. Plans for uniform State laws governing the harvest migrations were not carried out fully, but the discussion and committee sessions helped to bring about practical cooperation.

Troops on guard at the Missouri River Railroad Bridge at Sioux City are acting under instructions in stopping trains and compelling I. W. W. men to get off and disperse. The gangs now are traveling overland in many cases, pitching their camps in the open at some distance from towns and cities.

Hundreds of workers are on their way here from the Kansas harvest fields, and thousands are expected during the next few weeks. The migration this year, with the familiar practice of "riding" freight trains removed will necessarily be slower. In other years in season every freight train coming into the State from the South was alive with farm hands, "beating" their way to the harvest fields.

The work of directing the labor to points of greatest need will be centered at Huron, where a State free employment bureau, headed by A. P. Stowell, has been established. This will be in operation at least three months. Federal experts have aided the State in this work.

Price finding for harvest labor has been adopted as a measure of forebodingness by the Council of Defense of Beadle County, and similar plans are being considered elsewhere. In that county the average wage to harvest hands is set at \$3 per day. That ranks fairly high as compared to normal prices, but is well below the high figures set by I. W. W. demands.

Pointing out that there are not and cannot be farmers enough to cultivate all the available land in South Dakota next year, the Beadle County Council also by resolution has recommended that every one owning land which is not actually farming it put improvements on it so that it can be farmed by tenants.

LAKE BOTTOM TO BE IRRIGATED

STOCKTON, Cal.—Work has been completed on sufficient of the laterals of the Tulare Lake Water Company's system for the irrigation of 30,000 acres of land in the lake bottom at Alpaugh now either in the non-productive class or devoted to dry farming, says the Independent.

Water for the canals now in use is being brought from the lake with heavy duty pumps which have a capacity of 7000 miners' inches. Indications are that successful consummation of the work by this company will result in a large increase in the production of fruit crops next spring.

COSTA RICA PAPER SEIZED AS PRO-GERMAN

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The property of El Imparcial, a pro-German newspaper, has been seized by order of President Tinoco after an investigation showing that the newspaper belonged to the Government, having been paid for with money out of the treasury during the Gonzales administration. The seizure of El Imparcial deprives the Germans of their only means of propaganda here.

Public opinion sided with President Tinoco in the seizure of the newspaper.

INDICTMENT AGAINST TEXAS GOVERNOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Governor Ferguson has been indicted by the grand jury on charges of misappropriation of public funds, one diversion of public funds and one of embezzlement. C. J. Bartlett, Secretary of State, was indicted on four counts, charging misapplication of public funds.

C. J. Stowe, State Superintendent of Building and Grounds, was indicted on one count. C. O. Austin, Commissioner of Insurance and Banking, was indicted on four counts.

GUARDING THE CHILD'S LABOR

Movements Noted to Suspend Protective Legislation—Importance of Continued Instruction Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ministers and church people are requested to watch the welfare of children in their community during the war, in a statement made by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The commission says:

"There are likely to be efforts to evade the laws in canneries, mills and truck gardens. The churches will work most effectively if known instances of evasion of child labor laws and of lengthened hours for young people are reported directly to the National Child Labor Committee, 165 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. We are cooperating with the committee in its effort to maintain child labor standards. The committee has a large force of investigators, and the names of those giving information will be kept confidential if desired. It is important that reports should be based on accurate information and not on hearsay evidence.

"In spite of the warning from England against the reckless use of children in time of war, the movement to suspend protective legislation has already made itself felt in this country. Before the war was five weeks old, four states—Connecticut, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont—had given some official or commission power to suspend the labor laws during the war. A few weeks later Massachusetts passed a similar law, although more carefully safeguarded, and only the Governor's veto saved the 'labor laws of New York State. A law was passed in New York, however, exempting from school attendance April 1 to Nov. 1 children who engage in agricultural work, and California gave the State Board of Education power to shorten the school term when necessary for agricultural or horticultural purposes. In other states children have been excused from school to engage in farm work without the formality of legislation.

"The Federal law fixes the age limit of children at 14 and this is the limit in practically all the states for all occupations. Some states permit a 12-year limit in case of poverty and for certain occupations. Wisconsin has a 12-year limit in vacation for stores, and California for all occupations.

"England thought herself forced to ignore the child labor laws under the necessity of increasing her output, only to find that she was using up her labor force more rapidly than she was increasing her munitions, and that the laws safeguarding labor were based, not on sentiment, but on sound common sense. She also found that other child protective measures hastily set aside would have to be restored. Thousands of children were excused from school to work on the farms as well as in the factories; children under six were turned out of the schools for economy's sake; recreation centers were closed, settlement classes were discontinued, special classes in the schools were abolished, and child protective societies discontinued. The country then woke up to the fact that many children were being needlessly sacrificed because the supply of female labor was not exhausted, and that the complete breakdown of the schools and child welfare organizations had resulted in a striking increase in juvenile delinquency. She is now working strenuously to reestablish her educational system.

Rainier WORM DRIVE HALF-TON TRUCK

Built in New York City by the Pioneers of America's Motor Truck Industry. Compare the 4½-inch pressed steel frame with frame of other half-ton trucks—this same difference extends right through entire truck. Compare and see for yourself.

\$236 Down, Balance in Easy Monthly Payments. NEW ENGLAND VELIE CO. 80 Brookline Ave., Boston Telephone Back Bay 1100



RIVER TRACT TO BE RECLAIMED

Rich Land in Kaw River Bottoms at Kansas City Will Be Made Available for Factory Locations

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The city levee at the mouth of the Kaw River—the site of old Wyandotte, where just before the Civil War houses could not be built fast enough to accommodate the immigration that came up the Missouri River—is to be reclaimed from floods, says the Star. The improvement, which will reclaim almost 100 acres of factory locations, was decided upon by the Kaw Valley Drainage Board.

The levee property, considered the most valuable river land for industrial purposes, has been neglected in the general flood protection plans of the Kaw Valley Drainage District. The levee property is cut off by bluffs from the rest of the district and its protection was not essential to the safeguarding of Armourdale and the West Bottoms from overflow. But the boundaries of the district contemplated the reclaiming of the levee, when the drainage law was passed and the territory from the mouth of the Kaw, north up the Missouri River to Jersey Creek, and west along the south bank of Jersey Creek to First Street and south on First Street to the Kaw River just above the Missouri Pacific-Northwestern Bridge menace across the Kaw River was included.

The industrial locations will be reclaimed by the Drainage Board making a special benefit district of the levee property to build dikes. In the dike building the board plans to take into consideration the success attained in the navigation of the Missouri River. The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Company has its docks and shipyards at the mouth of the Kaw, where great inconvenience is suffered, because of the sloping dikes. The new dike along the west bank of the Missouri River will be built perpendicular to provide proper facilities for the Missouri River boats. From the Missouri River the south bank of Jersey Creek will be dike back to the bluffs at First Street.

On the land which will be reclaimed are railroad tracks, right of ways and switch property obtained by the Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads years ago from the city without return consideration. Most of the property not given to the railroads in these grants is still held by Kansas City, Kan. Several times steps have been started to reclaim the land by bond issues, but the people have turned down the proposal for the reason that they insisted the cost should be paid by the valuable railroad property benefited, and which was obtained without cost by the companies.

After the dike work is completed the members of the drainage board say they will place the big dredge owned by the district at the disposal of the city, and railroads to fill in the tract to a level with the dike, placing all the land in the area above flood stage. P. J. Broll, chairman of the drainage board, estimates the total cost of the reclamation improvement will not exceed \$22,000, including the dredging and filling in behind the dikes.

"It will be the biggest single improvement undertaken in connection with the river work and river navigation," Mr. Broll said. "It will guarantee to the Kansas side the permanent shipping yards of the navigation company."

"The mouth of the Kaw is destined to be a scene of busy river transportation. As the industries build in the dike protected area and the district dredges out the Kaw River channel the use of the river for freight will become general. Small boats will deliver barges from the packing houses and industries along the Kaw dikes to the navigation company's docks."

SALOON CLOSING PROTESTED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Central Labor Union made formal protest to the State authorities against the closing of saloons near shipyards and munitions plants in Brooklyn. The union took the position that the recently enacted State law under which action was taken was designed solely to prevent intoxication among soldiers and sailors, and not to prevent the sale of liquor to workmen.

The union took the position that the recently enacted State law under which action was taken was designed solely to prevent intoxication among soldiers and sailors, and not to prevent the sale of liquor to workmen.

TRACTORS ARE AID TO OBTAIN FARM HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—One result of the shortage of farm labor due to the enlistment of thousands of young farmers in the middle West is an increase in the use of machinery in agriculture. Iowa farmers are purchasing hundreds of tractors this summer, and an even heavier demand is anticipated when the selective draft is completed.

One interesting feature is the fact that farmers who have motor equipment find it much easier to obtain help than those who do not. The farm laborer finds something attractive in operating a tractor, and is also spared the labor of caring for his team when the days work is done, or is about to begin.

SOFT COAL HIGH IN IOWA MARKET

Dealers, However, Are Able to Meet Demands at the Prices Asked—Uneasy Regarding Future Conditions

ELDORA, Ia.—Coal dealers are able to fill orders for soft coal at \$7.50 a ton for a fairly good grade of Southern Illinois product, and at \$9 for Virginia Splint, said to be a much better grade of coal, according to the Ledger. What the aforementioned local dealers will be able to do toward supplying the needs of their customers later in the season is problematical.

The city of Eldora has entered into a contract for a year with the Consumers Coal Company of Des Moines for steam coal at \$2.25 a ton. The grade is nut pea and slack mixed. Heretofore the city has been using Indiana and Illinois coal for which it has been paying \$3.25 a ton. City Clerk Stout is of the opinion that the new contract is an advantageous one.

The coal situation the country over is in a nebulous state. Those who are able to extract even a modicum of comfort out of the outlook do so on the theory that it is always darkest just before dawn.

The authorities, Federal and State, are having their troubles with the coal mine owners. The northern cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are becoming alarmed because of the wide difference in supplies there as compared with previous years.

However, in the past two days a more hopeful view is being taken in the matter. The railroads have promised to do all in their power to get coal to the consumer this fall.

SKIMMED MILK 5 CENTS A QUART

Skimmed milk will be sold from a milk wagon in the North End district of Boston for 5 cents a quart beginning next Monday, through an arrangement by the Committee of Agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Woman's City Club and the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

It is expected that 250 quarts will be sold the first day and that the demand will increase when the people in that part of the city who have found it difficult to pay 12 cents for so-called whole milk, discover that skimmed milk is a practical substitute.

Food committees and milk experts claim that skimmed milk is not only good for cooking purposes, but has considerable food value. The skimmed milk wagon will start at 8 o'clock on Monday morning from the corner of Salem and Parmenter streets, and make stops every few hundred feet until the corner of Snow Hill and Prince streets is reached at 11:30 o'clock. The people of the district have already been notified by placards and articles in the Italian and Yiddish newspapers.

SAN FRANCISCO NAMED TERMINUS FOR BIG HIGHWAY

Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Has Now Become a Coast-to-Coast Affair

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—The Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway became a coast-to-coast affair in reality at the annual midsummer meeting of the association, held on the summit of Pikes Peak, when San Francisco was selected as the western terminus. The exact routing to San Francisco from Reno, Nev., has not been determined, and to make this selection the national president and secretary, C. F. Adams of Chillicothe, Mo., and A. W. Henderson of this city, respectively, have started by auto to make a 1600-mile trip through Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, to determine the route. The Overland Trail Club of Nevada has been affiliated as the Nevada Division, and the California State Division will be organized later. Utah is already organized. It is probable that another terminus at Los Angeles may be decided upon. The California route will be selected at a meeting in San Francisco on July 30, when various highways will present their claims.

The midsummer session of the Pikes Peak Association, with some 30 delegates, representing States from Indiana to Nevada, proved a highly successful one. Various entertainment features were provided, including trips to Crystal Park; to Glen Eyrie Castle, Seven Falls, and to the summit of Pikes Peak by automobile. The last and most important session was held on the summit, after the delegates had driven their cars over the new auto road.

The committee on eastern extension reported the organization of the New Jersey division, thus giving the highway two eastern termini. These are at Philadelphia and New York City. Interest on the Pikes Peak Highway was reported to be exceptional this year, motor touring having grown to vast proportions this year to Colorado Springs.

Uniformity of legislation affecting highways and automobile traffic, in harmony with Federal legislation, as an asset to the good-roads movement, was urged in resolutions. Another resolution was adopted asking that the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway be considered by the Government as a military highway, should such a road be adopted by the Nation. It was pointed out that this road has exceptional advantages from a military standpoint, and is accessible the year around.

MOTORISMS

Secretary of State Cook has turned over to State Treasurer W. J. Speer the apportionment of the Georgia road fund for 1917 from the motor car licenses. The total road fund available this year is \$128,059, as against \$96,000 for 1916.

Membership requirements of the Motor Truck Club are changed so trade members and others interested in the welfare and the advancement of motor trucks are eligible for membership along with the actual owners or operators of trucks. Heretofore only owners could hold membership.

With 27,000 sets of tags issued since Jan. 1, the Minnesota Secretary of State has found himself short 2000 on orders and is issuing special certificates to new car owners to protect them against arrest for not displaying number tags. Labor scarcity at the factory is charged with the shortage.

The work of marking the Lincoln Highway with permanent steel signs between San Francisco and Reno has been started by the California State Automobile Association. A two-ton truck is being used in the work, and it is expected that the job will be finished for the benefit of transcontinental tourists by the first of next month.

Most of the roads built in New York by the State are 16 feet wide. When money was voted for the highway system it was on the basis of approximately \$13,000 per mile. This was in 1912, and \$13,000 was a low figure even for that date. Under present conditions it is obviously impossible to complete the system as planned then, and extra width is a serious ex-

pense. H. E. Breed, First Deputy Highway Commissioner of New York, recently stated that only by the strictest economy, by substituting different classes of pavement within certain limits of cost, and by using Federal aid, will it be practicable to have all the important roads brought together into a good highway system.

The Nevada State Highway directors recently appointed by Governor Boyle, have just completed a trip over the Lincoln Highway in Nevada in the nature of a preliminary inspection to acquaint themselves and the State engineer with its condition. The Lincoln Highway in Nevada has been made a State road and is securing the first attention of the Nevada State Highway Department.

Sixty-one cars were sold at the first annual used-car show held in Montreal under the auspices of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association recently. The total attendance for the seven days was 11,806. The amount of money that changed hands during the sale was \$68,900, an average for daily sales of \$9700, more than \$1000 a car. The record price paid for a single car was \$3100 and the lowest, \$125.

BRITAIN'S FISH SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Ministry of Food that the Cured Fish Committee appointed by the Food Controller have made arrangements by which they believe an adequate reserve of herrings will be assured to the country and that fishermen and curers will be enabled to continue their business of maintaining the fish supply of the country, so far as circumstances permit. It was evident that fishermen would be hindered in their work unless the curers were prepared to purchase the surplus fish for pickle and it was therefore necessary to encourage curers to open their stations at the fishing ports and at the same time to exercise such control as would prevent undue competition on their part with those engaged in the fish and kippers trade. Arrangements have accordingly been made to release a part of the stocks in hand for export and at the same time to provide for the disposal of herrings subsequently cured.

EXPERT TO AID AIRPLANE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Lionel S. Marks, head of the combined departments of mechanical engineering of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been secured to take charge of investigations relating to airplane engine design being conducted by the national advisory committee for aeronautics at the Bureau of Standards here.

CANADA-MEXICO HIGHWAY PLANS

United States War Department Approval to Be Asked of Route Crossing Four States and Foothills of Rockies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—The United States War Department will be asked for early approval of a military highway project wherein Canada may be linked with Mexico by means of a north and south route, crossing four states and traversing the foothills region of the Rockies.

Montana, Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico assembled representatives at Denver recently to discuss plans to complete such a highway, its inception being regarded as a military necessity. The supplanting of railway trains in many instances by the army motor trucks, it is reasoned, means greatly extended use of the highway, not only at the battle front, but in mobilization duties and in recruiting of men and supplies.

An executive committee, appointed by the convention which met in Denver, accordingly will lay before the War Department officials the request that army engineers be assigned at once to make an inspection of a proposed hard-surfaced roadway, extending from Ft. Assiniboine in Montana to Ft. Bliss in Texas—a distance of more than 1600 miles. Attention will be called to the fact that portions of this highway already are constructed, there being many sections of gravel and cement surfaced road in each of the states affected.

Data to be submitted at Washington will set forth the productivity of the region to be traversed by this military trail, and the extensive use to which the highway undoubtedly will be put.

Y. M. C. A. WAR PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second contingent of Young Men's Christian Association secretaries who will work among American soldiers and sailors in European camps will leave the United States soon. It is announced here by the Y. M. C. A. War Board. The Y. M. C. A. already has more than 500 men in actual service abroad, and many more are in training for the duties that will be required of them in foreign fields.

Colorado

Boston! Take Your Vacation in Colorado

To Get There Doesn't Take As Long, Nor Cost As Much As You Think

Besides—on the way you can see a great, big part of the great, big country our boys are going to fight for.

Then, when you get to Colorado, the "roof garden of America," you will have an experience that will be a delightful memory for years. Few places of equal area are so packed with natural wonders as Colorado.

Nowhere else can you find so wide a variety of recreation.

Go to Colorado for your vacation—via Rock Island Lines and the famous

Rocky Mountain Limited

—Daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—

Let us tell you how to get there—and how inexpensively.

Any one of many splendid trains Boston to Chicago, but be sure to make it "Chicago to Colorado via Rock Island."

—the safe and satisfying way.

—the way of comfort and service to the point of luxury.

—the acknowledged favorite way of those who know most about railroad travel.

The only direct line from the east to both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Other convenient, modern, all-steel, trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis.

Let us advise you where to go, how to get there, and prove you CAN afford it.

FILL OUT TEAR OUT MAIL TODAY

Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg., Boston S. L. PARROTT, G. N. E. A. Phone: Main 2249

Please send me illustrated literature on Colorado.

Name Address

Rock Island Lines

Safety and Service First

"Guilty—As Charged"

Haled into Court—the court of Public Opinion;
Taken before the Bar—the bar of engineering judgment;
Examined by vigorous Competition;
Cross examined by Experts—experts keen in value analysis;
Tested by "Service"—Time's hardest Task-master;
Judged impartially by Buyers of ability;
Charged with building the one Ball Bearing to which all others are compared;
Accused of building it to sell because it serves;
"Guilty—as Charged"—is the verdict of the Court.

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.

Front Street and Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hess-Bright's Conrad Patents Are Thoroughly Adjudicated

IMPRESSIONS OF STOCKHOLM TRIP

Visitor to Swedish Capital Tells of Work of Socialist Conference—Serbia Called the Key to International Situation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—It was my hope to attend the Stockholm Socialist conference, not as a delegate, for I am not a Socialist, but as a newspaper man. I was enthusiastic for the idea, for I hoped that it would bring the discussion out into the open, and thus expose all fraud. Diplomats deserve all respect and have done much for the world. But another Berlin Congress like that of 1878 would settle nothing, for the public in all allied countries demands that it be taken into the confidence of its leaders. A public, open discussion of the aims of all belligerents would have cleared the atmosphere of the doubt created by the German intrigues. I wanted to see some one ask Scheidemann, in public, where there would be no possibility of evasion, a few direct questions, demanding direct answers. I felt sure that the German Socialists could be "shown up," not to their own people, but to the Socialists, and Socialists of all groups, in belligerent and neutral countries.

With this thought in mind, I was disappointed when the American Government refused to issue passports to the delegates of the Socialist Party, to attend the conference. England and France had, however, set the example. The idea seemed to be to boycott and thus stop immediately the conference. For it was thought that such a conference would have a bad effect on the morale of the soldiers in all countries.

But boycotting the conference did not prevent it. The committee of the conference now sits, receives in secret session the delegations that do come, including the American. The report of each delegation is discussed, or, rather, the delegation is asked to answer certain questions, and a summary of the answers is given, without discussion or comment, to the newspaper men. One might add that the newspaper men, except those representing Socialist organs, are given simply the most formal courtesy. But of course, many of them represent the "capitalist" press. The secretary of the conference very kindly set an hour when he would receive me. He was delayed, however, and after waiting some time, I had to leave without seeing him, being obliged to catch a train. The conference was not stopped by the boycott. In fact, the boycott, and all the discussion in various countries over the sending of a delegation, have made the conference drag on, which was the very thing the Germans wished, but this through no fault of the organizers of the conference.

It was in order to express my disappointment with regard to the answer which the conference accepted from Scheidemann on one of the questions, that I asked the secretary if he would receive me. The question which I had wished to hear Scheidemann answer in public is the one word, "Serbia." Efforts have been made to make us forget all about Serbia. Many American newspapers have stated that, of course, Americans are not particularly interested in Serbia. But Serbia is, nevertheless, the keystone. Germany could give up northern France, Belgium, with indemnities for damage done, and Poland, and even Lorraine and Alsace. But unless Serbia is reestablished, Germany has won the war, for she has secured her middle European Empire.

Serbia is one of the points of the questionnaire submitted to each delegation. But what did Scheidemann answer? Did he say frankly: "We are for the restoration of Serbia, and are against the pan-German scheme, to establish German rule from Berlin to Bagdad"? No, his answer was: "We are in agreement with the Austro-Hungarian delegation on this point." Then one had to look up this answer, and many had forgotten it, or had not remembered the exact wording of the answer. And further, the Hungarians gave one answer, and the Austrians another. It is certainly unfortunate, especially for Americans who are interested in this question of Serbia, that Mr. Branting did not compel Scheidemann to give a direct answer here.

But one took the reference and looked it up, though in my particular case this caused some considerable difficulty. For the answer referred to had been given when I was on the high seas, and I had to ask a friend to look up the back files of the newspapers for me. But I found the answer. The Austrian answer was the important one of the two. For Germany had supported Austria in July of 1914 in her attitude toward Serbia. And now the Austrian Socialists say that Serbia is "so small and weak that she must be helped by all belligerents." Of course she must be given a port, but this can be done by joining her with Montenegro. Not every one will recall that the road over the passes between Serbia and Montenegro has only a military and no commercial value. The difficulty of the road is such that it is not an outlet. Then, of course, there must be a satisfactory commercial agreement between Austria and Serbia, say the Socialists of Austria. And this means simply the reestablishment of the conditions that prevailed before the war, which will not be in any way altered by giving Serbia a mountain pass route to the sea. Austria would still be able to enforce any demands she might wish to make on Serbia as she always has done in the past. She would discover an epidemic among Serbian swine and thus forbid their import into Austria, until

Serbia should see the justice of the demands. Thus even after one had looked up the reference, to see what Scheidemann had to say on the question of Serbia, one found the answer. And the American public, whose attention had just been called with such emphasis to the importance of this point by the President's words, must have seen immediately the evasiveness of the answer.

So perhaps, after all, the conference has accomplished something. But unfortunately one had to think hard, and look carefully, before one found what one was looking for. And the conference has dragged on, and is dragging on. What the opponents of the conference seem to have feared has, in fact, happened, despite their boycott, perhaps because of the boycott. Every one should have his say, but in such a form that each vote will be given its proper weight. This applies particularly to the American delegation which reached the conference in spite of the American Government's official boycott. They had their opinion, and a right to it. They represented a rather small percentage of the workmen of America, but they got notoriety out of all proportion to their importance because of the dramatic, sensational way in which they arrived. Because the official representatives of this small group of the American community could not come themselves, they had to select "birds of passage," who had been in America only for a short period, and could not understand all the facts of the American situation. These men could be only messengers and not representatives in the real sense of the word. For I accept the statement of a man like Branting that he did receive a cable from Hilquit, authorizing Goldfarb, also known in America as Lepitz, to deliver his answers to the questions set by the conference.

DISPATCH FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch, dated May 31, covers the operations carried out by the British armies in France from Nov. 18, 1916, to the beginning of the present offensive. It relates the change from a war of trenches to a war of maneuver, in which cavalry, to a small extent, was able to take its part, and contains the statement that "the prospects of a more general resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence," which means that the British soldier has, and will again, prove himself the better man in the open as well as in trench fighting.

The dispatch shows a number of restricted offensives carried out, each with a particular objective, the gain of which led up to another, as, for instance, the gaining of ground in the Beaumont Hamel valley, which opened the way to the successful attack and the gaining of the remainder of the Beaumont-Hamel spur. The possession of this led to the carrying of Grandcourt, and ground gained in the direction of Miraumont and Serre led to the evacuation of these places by the Germans, which followed the fall of Plesieux au Mont and Gommecourt. These and other British successes drove the enemy back into his Le Transloy-Loup part line, to which the village of Ires formed a salient. Ires therefore was attacked and carried as preliminary to the attack on the Transloy-Loup part line. But this was so effectively shelled on March 11 "by all natures of our artillery" that the enemy abandoned it during the night 12-13, for his parallel system of defenses on the reverse side of the ridge.

Among the difficulties which had to be overcome were the systematic destruction by the enemy of roads, railways and bridges in the evacuated areas. Sir Henry Rawlinson's army was confronted by the Somme, a formidable obstacle, while the devastated area over which the Somme battle had been fought was a still more difficult obstacle for the passage of Sir Hugh Gough's guns and transports. The enemy was able more or less to choose his own time for retreat, he removed his guns when the grounds were frozen and retired on to prepared positions "available at any moment to cover and support a sudden counterstroke," while the state of the country during the British advance made the progress of guns slow, and each advance took the troops farther from all prepared defenses and nearer to the formidable positions the Germans were known to have constructed. "The necessity for caution was obvious." So successive lines were chosen and put into a state of defense by the main bodies of infantry, while cavalry and infantry outposts maintained touch with the enemy and covered the work of consolidation. A further difficulty was that the existing broad and narrow gauge railways were insufficient to deal with the increasing volume of traffic due to the expansion of the British armies in France, and threw too much work on the roads which rapidly deteriorated in winter conditions. The difficulty was overcome by the obtaining of rails, material and rolling stock, in large quantities, and the laying of new lines, including the connecting up of the new area made by the German retirement.

But one took the reference and looked it up, though in my particular case this caused some considerable difficulty. For the answer referred to had been given when I was on the high seas, and I had to ask a friend to look up the back files of the newspapers for me. But I found the answer. The Austrian answer was the important one of the two. For Germany had supported Austria in July of 1914 in her attitude toward Serbia. And now the Austrian Socialists say that Serbia is "so small and weak that she must be helped by all belligerents." Of course she must be given a port, but this can be done by joining her with Montenegro. Not every one will recall that the road over the passes between Serbia and Montenegro has only a military and no commercial value. The difficulty of the road is such that it is not an outlet. Then, of course, there must be a satisfactory commercial agreement between Austria and Serbia, say the Socialists of Austria. And this means simply the reestablishment of the conditions that prevailed before the war, which will not be in any way altered by giving Serbia a mountain pass route to the sea. Austria would still be able to enforce any demands she might wish to make on Serbia as she always has done in the past. She would discover an epidemic among Serbian swine and thus forbid their import into Austria, until

ROALD AMUNDSEN'S NEW SHIP

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—On June 8 Capt. Roald Amundsen's new ship, which is to carry him on his projected North Pole expedition, was towed from Mr. Jensen's yard to Christiania. The new vessel is 120 feet long, and is considerably shorter than Fridtjof Nansen's famous Fram; but as she is 40 feet broad she will be able to carry 100 tons more. The boat is described as splendidly built. She is now to be fitted with a 240 horsepower Bolinder motor, which will be able to drive the vessel seven knots an hour. With the permission of the Queen of Norway, the new ship has been named Maude.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John McE. Bowman, of New York City, president of the Hotel Biltmore, will represent the restaurant and hotel industry of the country on the Federal Food Commission, and already is busy on his job. He is a Canadian by birth who has steadily risen in his calling from the time when he first found that he knew the art of being host to the traveling public. He gained control of the Biltmore in 1914, and is now projecting other hotels in New York City, and in other large urban centers. He has been serving on the National Hotel Men's Food Conservation Commission; and the work that he did there attracted Mr. Hoover's attention.

James B. Carrington, who is the new editor of Architecture, a professional and technical journal which the house of Scribner hereafter is to publish, has been an associate editor of Scribner's Magazine for some years. He has specialized on art and nature interpretation, and is a well-known amateur photographer.

Arthur Diósy, F. R. C. S., is a well-known figure in the Japan Society, which he founded in 1891, and is an authority on Far Eastern affairs. A great admirer of the Japanese nation, Mr. Diósy was a strong supporter of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. During Sun Yat Sen's exile in London, as a political refugee with a price set on his head, Mr. Diósy was one of the men who shared the Chinese revolutionist's confidence, and listened to his plans for saving China. Mr. Diósy is the son of Martin Diósy, a Hungarian patriot, who was secretary to Louis Kossuth when the latter was Governor-President of Hungary during the War of Independence. In 1849 Mr. Martin Diósy came to England as a political refugee, and here his son was born. Since the beginning of the war Mr. Arthur Diósy has delivered many recruiting speeches.

Vice Admiral Grant, U. S. N., newly named for the high honor, was made a Rear Admiral in 1915, having already been in charge of the submarine branch of the service. Electrical mechanics has been his hobby for many years, and the craft of the Navy owe much to his inventive genius. All phases of the application of electricity to illumination, propulsion, and explosion have been studied by him and then made serviceable. For he is more than a theorist. He has manual talent, and passion for technical detail and its mastery. That he should be honored now with the rank assigned him is a tribute to what he already has done, and what he may be expected to do. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1873.

Thomas William Hardwick, junior United States Senator from Georgia, together with his colleague in the Senate from Georgia, the Hon. Hoke Smith, is proving to be one of the chief obstacles to the swift enactment of needed legislation; and for his persistent opposition to the wishes of the President and of a majority of the Democratic Party, as well as those of the Georgian public, he is being denounced by the entire State press. Senator Hardwick is a lawyer by profession, who after serving as district

attorney and a member of the House of Representatives in the Georgia Legislature, in 1903, was elected a member of Congress and served in the House of Representatives until 1914, when he was named for the Senate by the people voting in the primaries. He cannot, as an excuse, plead ignorance of public issues or inexperience with the responsibilities of his position. Where there a State "recall" he would hear from the people in the instant. As it is, his term runs until March, 1919. He is a college-bred man.

George Washington Ochs, who has petitioned the courts to change his name to Oakes, is editor of the Current History Magazine issued by the New York Times, and is a brother of the owner of that journal. For a few years he was editor-in-chief of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, and prior to that had newspaper experience in Paris, and in Chattanooga, Tenn. He once was Mayor of the southern city and later president of its Board of Education. His education was gained at the University of Tennessee. Wherever he has resided and controlled public opinion he has sided with civic uplift movements, and has displayed the same traits as a Jewish American that have made that group so influential in recent years in shaping national and municipal reform. He changes his name now because he does not want to retain any association with Germany, or be taken for a German. His father, Julius Ochs, was an immigrant who sought the South, following departure from Germany, in mid-Nineteenth Century.

AERIAL POST INAUGURATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The service of aerial post by hydroplane between Italy and Sardinia, which has been instituted, commenced with a very successful flight from Civitavecchia to the Sardinian port of Terranova Pausania, the transit being made in less than two hours, with numerous postal packages for Sassari, Cagliari and other towns. An Italian company for international aerial transport has been formed under the title of Società Trasporti Aerei Internazionali, with Don Prospero Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, as president, for the purpose of organizing and effecting a national, international and transoceanic post and passenger aerial service. The program of the company comprises the establishment of aerial stations, repairing works, depots, garages, etc., the acquisition and use of aeroplanes, hydroplanes, airships and other kinds of flying machines and aeronautical appliances of every description, the installation and working of services of aerial transport on behalf of public bodies of any nationality and cooperation with other enterprises with a similar intent. Although agreements have been made with aeronautical authorities in France and England that are expected to lead to a more extended sphere of action in the future, the immediate aims of the company are stated to be the institution of aerial services between Italy and the Italian islands and colonies and the territories of the Allies in the Mediterranean zone.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Porto Rico Deserves Statehood
CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE—Porto Rico is to supply 12,833 men under the draft, and there are in the territory more than 100,000 subject to military duty for the United States. It will certainly occur to Congress that if these people help to sustain, they should help to control. If they are so much interested in the United States, and if they so well comprehend free government that they may be asked to give their lives in support of republican institutions, their understanding qualifies them to participate in rule. They are loyal. "Greater love has no man than this: that he lay down his life for his neighbor." We should be just to the Porto Ricans. They deserve representation at Washington, and their star in the flag.

Criticism and Loyalty
TOPEKA CAPITAL—When the grass is cut and a storm brewing, is a poor time to pick a quarrel with the hired man. Get the hay in first, and square accounts afterwards. The nation has on hand the biggest job it has ever undertaken. Doubtless the Government will make mistakes—serious mistakes. There has been and will be more or less muddling. The ambitious will play politics; the scrupulous will graft; the demagogue will muddy the water; but the job must be done, no matter at what cost. Realizing this necessity, sentiment in the West is supporting the Government and "standing by the President," even to the extent of swallowing some pretty bitter doses; but in no sense is it subscribing to the doctrine that the king can do no wrong. We will do the job as needs must, and reckon with those who bungle on pay-day.

Enlisting and Wages
SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Practically every man who enlists under the colors, accepts a wage beneath that which he receives in private life. For him there is no such thing as "war profits." Financially he is the loser for every day the war continues. President Wilson doubtless considered this fact when he said in his statement to the business men of the nation: "Patriotism leaves profit out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is



Out-of-Town Patrons, Take Advantage of Barker Bros' Unrivaled Home-Furnishing

Mail Order Service

You don't have to come to this great store in person for what you need—we will send our store to your very door through our Mail Order Dept. We maintain a Personal Service Shopping Bureau for your benefit, so that every order is given the same attention by our expert shoppers who buy for you, as though they were buying for themselves.

Write us for what you want in furniture and home furnishings. Our stock in every household line is wonderfully complete and varied. Our values are unusually attractive. Just address our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We Pay the Freight 250 Miles and Make Liberal Freight Allowance for Greater Distances

Write for Our New Catalogue of Draperies, Rugs, etc., Just off the press.

Barker Bros
ESTABLISHED 1890
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
724-738 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Distributors

STEIN BLOCH MEN'S CLOTHES

STARTFORD SYSTEM YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES

MANHATTAN MEN'S SHIRTS

EDWIN CLAPP MEN'S SHOES

KNOX MEN'S HATS

Harris & Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING
LOS ANGELES
Known for Better Values

personally going to make out of that labor. No true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money, or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood." The soldier is not stimulated in battle by a view of excessive wages or profits. Neither should capital and labor demand the artificial financial inducements in order to take their part in winning for America.

An Entente of Culture
CHICAGO HERALD—The new alliance of culture and of scholarship between America and France will inevitably be of great mutual benefit. Up to 1914 American universities were closely in touch with German institutions. So intimate were the relations that the advantages which might have been obtained from study in France were too frequently lost. A host of American scholars who sponsored an interesting volume on "Science and Learning in France" have appropriately turned attention to what the French universities have to offer. They perform a service in season. America is ready, as never before, to enjoy the benefits of French scholarship and science, and to enter into a new intimacy with that civilization which now shines so gloriously.

TOWN GROWING UP ABOUT COKE OVENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TRUSSVILLE, Ala.—Three hundred coke ovens have been thoroughly overhauled and put into commission here within the past two months. Several families have moved into the district to take up the work and a small sized city has grown up near the plant. All furnaces within the district have orders running into the last quarter of 1918.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS FOR MARKETING CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Extensive preparations for the fall campaigns in storing and marketing the Mississippi crops were the features of an unusually busy session of the State extension workers held here recently.

The greatest crop that the State has ever produced will be harvested in a few weeks and hundreds of additional storehouses are being built in every part of the State to take care of it. The bankers of Mississippi are being asked and are planning to lend money to the farmers on their food crops.

PHEASANTS ARE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England—An order has been issued by the Food Controller in defense of the national food supply, and supplementing another which states that no grain fit for human consumption shall be given to game birds. The new order prohibits the hatching and rearing of pheasants, artificially (by incubator or hen) except under license granted by the board. The local authorities are authorized to allow any person to enter on any land if suspicious that the law is not being carried out. Another order has been issued authorizing landlords and shooting tenants to shoot pheasants, notwithstanding the close season, and if the agricultural executive committees are satisfied that pheasants are not reduced sufficiently by this means they may authorize farmers to shoot the pheasants on their land. If farmers continue to suffer from damage to crops they are advised to bring the question at once to the attention of the authorities.

Bullock's
Los Angeles

Mothers love this
Sakura Silk

—for Children's Dresses—a Japanese Natural Silk Pongee—32 to 33 inches wide—

at 75c a Yard and Washable

—Order by Mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles—by the 18-yard piece, waist dress or other lengths.

—Parcel Post prepaid to points in California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada—

J. W. Robinson Co.
Seventh and Grand
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Shopping By Mail

This service of ours eliminates distances. No matter how far away from you we are, your interests are looked after by our corps of trained shoppers and your directions are carried out to the letter.

Once you have tried this system of ours, you'll understand why so many people say, "It's the best mail order system I've ever tried." Send in your trial order. It will be to your advantage. We'll gladly submit samples.

Dry Goods

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home-Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITAL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

Wetherby-Kaiser Shoe Co.
350 BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
C. S. VAN BRUNDT
701 Citizens National Bank Building
Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephones—Main 5678, Home 80157.

Artistic Jewelers
500 South Broadway
F-5095

Paris Dye Works
Expert French Dry Cleaners
28th and San Pedro Streets
LOS ANGELES
10673 South 6241

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000
Resources \$17,500,000

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
CITY OR COUNTRY
Allen-Knight Construction Company
1128 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
F 1907

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
LAIRD STENOGRAPHIC CO.
604 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles
LILLIAN L. JONES, INA EVERSHED, Bdy. 2575
Home A-1637

REAL ESTATE LOANS
and Fire Insurance
FRED M. WELLS
705 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
A-5737, Main 1175.

The Bolton Printing Co., Inc.
204-208 EAST FOURTH STREET
LOS ANGELES
F 6021 Main 5213

MRS. PROBUS-OLIVER
MODISTE
1727 W. 7th Street, LOS ANGELES, 58182.

Repressed Steel Ceilings
Manufactured and Erected by
WOOLWINE METAL PRODUCTS CO.
Eight Street and Santa Fe Avenue,
LOS ANGELES.

CATCH-HILL STUDIOS
INTERIOR DECORATING
DESIGNING
Suite 114 Story Building Los Angeles Bldg.

O. W. THOMAS CO.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2207-9 Maple Avenue
703 W. 8th Street
South 470
Los Angeles, California

Walters Stenographic Company
819 HAAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
A 5609—NOTARY—Main 7617

So Many of the Better Dressed Women Prefer
"La Camille" Corsets

Los Angeles women come to "The Broadway" for theirs, where stocks are so satisfactory—and our corsetiers fit them so splendidly. Prices range from \$2 to \$10

(Front lace only)

ARTHUR LETIS
The Broadway Department Store
LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles **VILLE DE PARIS** California
317-325 SO BROADWAY 312-322 SO HILL STREET

Philippine Undermuslins
Hand Embroidered

Lingerie as fine as the finest French but at a fraction of the cost. This new tropical industry, fostered by our own Uncle Sam, is worthy of all the support we can give it.

Philippine underwear comes in duty free, hence its lower price.

Will you write us about it? Our mail order bureau will give prompt attention.

Smart Footwear
for Women and Men
Gude's
GOOD FOOTWEAR
537-539 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

THE B. & C. MARKER
A practical, durable, celluloid book marker for any book. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Do not fret to nor tear the pages. Price \$1.50. Set. Special sizes made to order.
B. & C. MARKER COMPANY
1436 Malvern Avenue, LOS ANGELES

"Shurdo"
makes a Cedar Chest of any clothes chest
No More MOTHS where "Shurdo" is installed. This little patented device insures absolute protection against the ravages of moths. Works automatically—day and night. Easy to install. No obnoxious odors. Thousands in use everywhere. Special attention to mail orders.
SHURDO SALES CO.
Story Building
Los Angeles, Cal.

EDGAR J. CHEESEWRIGHT
Associated with JOHN B. HOLTCRAW
Suite 701, Title Guarantee Bldg., Los Angeles
DECORATIONS—INTERIOR WOODWORK
FURNITURE
Telephones A 4630, Broadway 2794
Residence Pasadena, Colorado 5817

SOUTH TO AID SHIP PROGRAM

Work Already Under Way or
to Be Begun Soon on Large
Contracts—Shortage of Labor
a Condition to Be Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga. — With contracts aggregating \$6,000,000, the Merrill-Stevens Engineering Company of Jacksonville, Fla., is preparing to enlarge its plant to such an extent as to make it the most complete and largest for the building and repairing of ships anywhere on the Atlantic seaboard south of Norfolk.

The United States Shipping Board has placed a contract with the company for 12 composite ships. Four of these will be constructed at the local plant and eight at the plant located at Sibley, La. Composite construction calls for steel frames with wooden planking. The process of laying down the ships in the mold loft has already been completed. This is the first work to be done prior to the laying of the keel. The steel for the framing of these ships will begin to arrive soon.

The four ships to be built at Jacksonville will be of 6000 tons each, with 3300 tons dead-weight capacity; 287 feet long, 45 feet beam, 22 feet draft, and will be equipped with single screw 1400-horsepower triple expansion engines and water tube boilers. The ships are to be completed within one year. The cost of each vessel will be about \$500,000.

MORGAN CITY, La. — The Union Bridge and Construction Company, which has the contract to build six wooden ships for the Federal Shipping Board, has a new shipbuilding plant well under way here, and will begin construction of the big freighters within the next month.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — The Seeborg Ship Chandlery Company of New Orleans and Mobile has announced that Capt. F. Hansen of the Norwegian steamer Veritas, who recently inspected the proposed site for the establishment of a \$2,000,000 shipbuilding and repair plant on Dog River, Alabama, is on his way from an Atlantic port to Norway to discuss plans for the big plant with Norwegian capitalists. The company also announced that the plant will consist of one dry dock, capable of accommodating ships up to 10,000 tons; one dry dock for smaller vessels; bedding for steel ships up to 6000 tons; dead weight; a large foundry, machine shops, and adequate related plants for the construction of large ships. The company will be capitalized at \$12,000,000 under the Alabama law. The site of the proposed plant covers 500 acres.

TAMPA, Fla. — Agents of the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation have requested a local shipbuilding concern to construct 10 steel vessels, plans and specifications for which have been received. Officers of the company say the Government's request will be granted provided a sufficient number of skilled shipbuilders can be brought to the city. The exodus of Negroes, which followed the outbreak of the European war, has taken many skilled and unskilled laborers from Tampa. Preparations are being made to begin work on eight wooden vessels for the Government, and additional contracts are expected.

UNITED STATES FOOD EXPORTS ARE ENORMOUS

Official Returns Show That Agricultural Products Amount to \$1,353,000,000 in 11 Months

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Official returns show that in the first 11 months of the fiscal year exports of agricultural products amounted to \$1,353,000,000. An estimated division would be, cotton \$515,500,000, meat and dairy products \$325,000,000, and the principal breadstuffs \$493,000,000; the balance being made up by cottonseed oil and a few minor products.

Wheat, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to 182,362,000 bushels. If the last month of the fiscal year, which corresponds with the crop year, equals the eleventh month, the total would be 195,600,000 bushels, besides an estimated total of 186,000,000 bushels of other cereals. Private estimates are for slightly smaller total for the wheat exports of the year. They are, however, certain to be more than 192,000,000 bushels.

In this large export of wheat it is to be seen the influence of high prices in checking consumption. There has been a notable reduction in the per capita consumption of wheat, and an increased use of other foods. Fighting with all a nation's resources is something new in warfare, and all the people do not yet understand that in placing corn and other grains upon their tables in order to save wheat, they are helping to defeat the enemy. But as they learn this fact, there will be a still further saving in wheat, as well as a greater elimination of waste in all foodstuffs as a matter of patriotism.

How much wheat the United States can ship to the other side is problematical. On July 1, the reserves of old wheat in all positions were no more than 50,000,000 bushels. Some say it was 20 per cent less than that. Our official forecast says there will be 678,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Unless something unexpected strikes the spring wheat 700,000,000 bushels might be called a safe minimum, to

which is to be added the reserve, making a possible total supply of 750,000,000 bushels.

There is every indication that much more seed will be used this year. Kansas alone intends to raise 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, and even New York State expects to seed 1,000,000 acres. Seed requirements, therefore, may amount to 90,000,000 bushels, leaving about 650,000,000 bushels for food and reserve.

United States domestic consumption now is running at the rate of 425,000,000 bushels a year. As the need of food the United States and the allied soldiers becomes more apparent, to be sure the national loaf will be cheerfully cut to still smaller dimensions, and greater recourse had to large crops of corn, oats, barley, rye, and potatoes. The United States is to fight with all its resources, and its resources, including food, are large. Germany would think them limitless.

PANAMA ASPIRES TO BE A CENTER

Seat of Canal Zone Government Already Notable for Its Devotion to Literature, Music and the Arts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—A movement toward making the Isthmus a center of literary culture has been under way for some time past. William Jennings Bryan, shortly before he became Secretary of State, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he was strongly in favor of a Pan-American University on the Isthmus, and the president of the National Institute here, Dr. E. G. Dexter, has recently returned from a visit to "the States," where he conferred with the Rockefeller Foundation and a number of eminent educators and financiers and was encouraged to believe that the needed help for realizing such a great educational institution would be forthcoming when general conditions have improved.

The commingling of English and Spanish-speaking peoples here, which will probably always obtain more than anywhere else, is a basis for mutual study of the two languages and for the promotion of an understanding between the two great ethnic divisions of the western world. The most important newspaper here, the Star and Herald, publishes 16 pages daily, half in English and half in Spanish. It encourages and pays for original poems and special articles in each language, and occasionally some really excellent ones are written by Isthmian authors, while the editorial columns of the paper are being quoted in many parts of both continents. There are several other papers, the most important being the Morning Journal and the Weekly News, in English, and El Diario, in Spanish.

There are not a few highly educated and cultured people among both the Panamanian and American population. The President of the Republic, Doctor Valdes, is the author of a number of textbooks, of the best map of the Republic, and has written poetry of real merit. Don Eduardo Icaza was educated at Oxford, England, and in the United States, and is highly cultured, besides being wealthy. He possesses a fine old library, while his family have been educated at the best institutes in the world. Other families—the Arias, Arosemena, Boyd, Lefevre (brother of the well-known author, Edwin Lefevre), Alfaro, Preciado, Morales, Valarino, the Duques, Obarrio, Melendez, Ehrman, Lewis, and others—have long been patrons of the first educational institutions of Europe and America, and are anxious to see Panama make the most of her opportunities to become an intellectual focus, as she is already a center geographically and commercially.

Among the North Americans, W. J. Price, the United States Minister, is one of the best educated, most widely cultured, and most gifted in public speaking of the entire American diplomatic service. The higher officials of the Panama Canal are also men of intellectual culture and social refinement.

There are a number of contributors to current periodical literature on the Isthmus, whose articles have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, the Times and Spectator in London, the World's Work, the Forum, the Independent, Literary Digest, etc. Among these are Crede Calhoun, Leo Hays, S. P. Verner and John O. Collins, while one of the recognized younger poets of America, Glenn Ward Dresbach, began his work here and did most of it on the Isthmus until his departure, a year ago. "Fifty Years of Panama," by Tracy Robinson, and "Panama Patchwork," by Gilbert, are standard Isthmian productions. The United States Consul at Colon, Dr. Julius Dreher, who was a college president, has written interesting articles for current literature at various times.

Of course, the Isthmus is both young and new in its efforts toward culture, but a beginning is being made. The Panama Railway recently set apart, on the initiative of the superintendent, S. W. Heald, a fine old house in Colon, one of the landmarks of the city, as a gathering place for the women's clubs and as a general meeting place for cultural purposes, and called it the Gilbert House, in honor of the poet who was once an employee of the railway, and lived in the house a short time. There is an "Open Forum" in Balboa which meets weekly and discusses all sorts of current topics, civics and economics being special favorites. There is an "Etude" Musical Club in Colon, under the leader-

ship of Mrs. Nora Hardeman, and a Morning Musical Club in Ancon, largely due to the initiative of Mrs. Fannie Steele and Miss J. Macklin Beattie. There are several small libraries, of which the one in Colon, founded by Dr. James C. Kellogg, late United States consul, is the best, but a really first class library is one of the needs of the Isthmus.

ELECTRIC CO.'S HUGE BUSINESS

Largest Amount of Orders Booked in General Corporation's History—Decision to Do Financing a Great Surprise

Decision of General Electric Company to do some financing was more surprising to Wall Street than to those who have been aware of the enormous volume of business with which the company is coping. The only wonder is that last January and February when the company found its incoming orders running at the rate of \$220,000,000 a year it did not then put out an issue of long-term securities.

General Electric has on its books by far the largest total of orders of any time in its history. In 1916 sales billed out exceeded any former showing with a total of \$134,242,000. This year the billings will exceed this amount by as large a figure as the capacity of the plant system permits. It is safe to say that goods shipped to customers during the year to Dec. 31 next will reach an aggregate of approximately \$150,000,000.

It was evident at the close of 1916 that General Electric was putting more than the normal strain upon its working capital. During the four years of 1912 to 1915 inclusive the company shipped a yearly average of \$93,000,000 of electrical apparatus. This business was handled with an average net working capital of \$73,700,000. In other words, working capital was about 80 per cent of total gross. This meant that it took nearly 10 months for the company to turn its working capital over once.

In 1916, with \$83,179,121 of net working capital, the corporation handled its big gross business of \$134,242,000. In other words, working capital was only 62 per cent of gross. And now comes an additional further demand upon working capital in 1917 with factories to capacity and with orders in some departments running through 1919. The \$15,000,000 of new money with which working capital in connection with surplus which has been accumulated during the last six months above the \$100,000,000 mark. Although it will not restore the former average of 80 per cent it will give a satisfactory figure and will permit General Electric to adhere to its time-honored policy of not accumulating any floating debt.

General Electric is carrying enormous inventories. They are estimated at no less than \$50,000,000. Because of the high cost of raw materials, and the high level upon which operations are now conducted, the cash balance for some weeks has not been as large as the management likes to maintain. At the end of 1915 General Electric had \$30,138,000 cash. On Dec. 31 last this total had declined to \$12,167,000. It has further declined during the past six months to about \$8,000,000. This is too low for comfort. The management feels much easier when the cash balance runs between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Of course the \$30,138,000 of cash at the close of 1915 was excessive and represented temporary idle capital.

General Electric has a very small bonded debt. None of it is in mortgage form and the aggregate is only \$12,000,000. The \$15,000,000 3-year 6 per cent notes will bring combined debt to about \$27,000,000 which is hardly 27 per cent of the \$101,512,000 outstanding stock.

General Electric may appear to be paying a big price for its money. The new money must be costing the corporation about 6 1/2 per cent. This is admittedly a big rate for so high grade a corporation as General Electric. But the argument was that it was better to pay a good price and issue notes that would attract attention and that would sell at par than to quibble over a possible \$100,000. Some economists are actual losses. All General Electric has done has been to meet the money market.

SANTA MONICA MACKEREL CATCHES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The present unprecedented run of mackerel is doing much to solve the high cost of living problem for hundreds of thousands of the bay district of Santa Monica, as well as scores from the city, says the Tribune.

It is not often that the mackerel come close enough inshore to make real good fishing from the piers, and as soon as the word went out that the mackerel were abundant hereabouts, the influx of fishermen, and fishermen, too, began.

JUNIOR FOOD CONFERENCE
AMHERST, Mass.—Ways in which the boy and girl gardeners of Massachusetts can help in the food conservation campaign were outlined yesterday by T. E. Newhall of the United States Department of Agriculture at the meeting of the 500 members of the junior food conference at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Reports on the progress of the canning and food-raising work of the conference during the past year were made.

PICKETING MAY DELAY SUFFRAGE

Senators Interested in Anthony Amendment Express Disapproval of Methods of Militants—Mr. Jones Explains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is the consensus of opinion among senators that the recent picketing incident at the White House has very materially lessened the prospects for passing, at the present session of Congress, the Susan R. Anthony woman suffrage amendment to the national Constitution. A strong effort will be made, however, to have the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee report out the amendment, so that it will have early position on the calendar at the session of Congress which convenes next December.

In the meantime the Shafroth bill, changing the organic laws of Hawaii, to permit female as well as male suffrage, is to be reported to the Senate within a few days. This bill already has been favorably voted upon by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto

Rico. It grants the territorial Legislature of Hawaii authority to have submitted to the voters of the Territory the question of equal suffrage.

Senators interested in obtaining equal suffrage for the women of the United States are sharp in their rebuke of the methods being employed by the so-called militant suffragists. Senators less interested in suffrage are known to feel that the picketing tactics are about the best argument against woman suffrage that yet has been offered in the United States. This feeling is believed certain to be costly to the suffrage cause in the way of votes in the Senate, numerous members, it is pointed out, merely wishing to seize upon such an incident as an excuse to cast their votes in the negative.

A two-thirds vote is required to pass the Anthony amendment. It is not believed that the Senate can muster this strength, and especially since the militants have become active. Hence those working for the cause are biding their time, not intending to press their amendment until a more favorable opportunity is available.

Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, is anxious to report the measure out, but in view of recent events feels it useless to get his committee together at this time. The exact situation, as seen by Senator Jones, is shown in the following letter he has written to Mrs. Maud Wood

Park of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which The Christian Science Monitor has obtained special permission to print:

"I know that you and your associates are very anxious for the Committee on Woman Suffrage to make a favorable report to the Senate on the resolution which our committee has had under consideration since early in the session of Congress. As I have frequently expressed to you, I have been anxious to present a report, and may do so within a short time, but I am afraid that the atmosphere surrounding this proposed amendment to the Constitution has been so clouded by recent events around the White House that it may be inopportune to make such a report at this session of Congress, or at least for a time.

"It is needless for me to recount the expressions which I have heard from the senators regarding the recent occurrences. I want to do whatever I can to make a real advancement of this cause and bring it to successful fruition, and I only mildly express my feelings when I say that the present situation is giving me much real concern. I fully appreciate the great support which you and your organization are giving our cause, and I trust that you will be assured that whatever course the committee may pursue later will be actuated by an earnest desire to do what should be done for the advancement of the cause, in the circumstances."

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—At the request of the military committee of the national research council section of the Council for National Defense, Prof. Stephen Taber of the University of South Carolina has completed an elaborate and detailed account of the available materials in South Carolina for rapid highway, railroad and fortification construction. According to the work, the State is rich in natural resources and in fertile lands.

CHINESE GO TO CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Nearly 1000 Chinese bound for Cuba have passed through Jacksonville on their way from San Francisco during the summer. The special trains and cars have been in charge of United States immigration officials charged with seeing that none of the transients remained in the United States in violation of immigration laws.

WALNUT GROVE SOLD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Isom Ross and Frank L. Clark of this city have bought of Mrs. Walter Nugent, 115 black walnut trees. The grove is north of Donner Park, says a Columbus dispatch to the News. The price is understood to have been \$8000. The trees will be cut and probably will be sold to an Indianapolis veneer concern.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Silk Wrist Bags

at the extraordinarily low price of
\$2.90 each

will be an interesting Monday feature on the
First Floor

These bags are made of blue, green, mustard or black silk, with decoration of Oriental embroidery. Both frame and drawstring models are included in the assortment, and every bag is fitted with mirror and purse.

Unusual Values in Women's Summer Pumps

will be offered Monday and Tuesday at the
low prices quoted.

Tan Pumps per pair \$4.75
White Canvas Pumps per pair 4.85

At the same time

Several Hundred Pairs of Women's Pumps
in a number of broken assortments

will be placed on sale, for clearance, at the
greatly reduced prices of
\$2.75 & \$3.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

A Quantity of Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics arranged in

Blouse, Skirt and Dress Lengths
will be placed on sale, commencing Monday
at clearance reductions in prices

An Interesting Sale of Women's Summer Undergarments

(made in America) featuring dainty lingerie materials as well as crepe de Chine, will offer exceptional price advantages for Monday and Tuesday

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	95c., \$1.45, 1.90, 2.90
Envelope Chemises	95c., 1.50, 1.90, 2.85
Regulation Chemises	95c., 1.50, 1.85
Drawer Combinations	1.00, 1.45 to 2.75
Corset Covers	55c., 75c., 1.00
Petticoats	95c., 1.65, 2.90, 3.90

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	\$3.90, 4.85, 6.75
Envelope Chemises	1.90, 2.75, 3.90
Knickers	2.50, 2.90
Camisoles	1.00, 1.50, 1.90

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE CHANGE NOT IMPORTANT

Stock Market Moves Within a Narrow Groove—Motor Issues and Few Specialties Command Attention of the Traders

New York stock prices advanced in the early part of today's short session on the exchange. The market was a professional traders' affair as it has been for many months past. With the Government needing many billions of dollars to meet war requirements, the uncertainties of taxes make the outlook of many securities rather an unknown quantity as far as the general public is concerned at least.

Paul had a good rebound this morning, and American Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible Steel, Studebaker, Union Pacific and United States Steel common were strong in varying degrees.

There was more to the Boston stock market in the first dealings today. West End Railway was weak on account of the situation as to its proposed bond issue. The road has been authorized to pay 7 per cent interest. Boston & Maine sold a point lower.

There was some wavering in New York late in the first half hour. After the early rise stocks began to recede and before the close of the short session many gains were wiped out. The motor stocks showed some improvement, as did also Bethlehem Steel "B," American Locomotive, Baldwin, American Car & Foundry and a few specialties. The Liberty Loan again eased off.

Edison Electric, American Telephone and Old Dominion enjoyed moderate gains on the Boston exchange. New York total sales, 215,200 shares; \$1,281,000 bonds. For the week, 2,203,600 shares; \$16,427,000 bonds.

RAILWAY POINTS

On account of the C. F. Hovey Mutual Benefit Association outing at Riverside this afternoon the Boston & Albany provides a first class special train from South Station at 2:05 p. m. The motive power department of the New Haven received from the Roadville shops last evening four jumbo switch engines which have been rebuilt and equipped with fire apparatus for service in South Station yard.

The mechanical department of the New Haven is installing smoke consumers and upkeeps devices in the new South Boston engine house.

The Pullman Company discontinued for the remainder of the season today sleeping car service between Boston and Woodsville, N. H., on Boston & Maine trains arriving and leaving North Station at 7:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Arthur Simmons, veteran New Haven engineer running between Boston and Woonsocket, is spending a 60-days leave of absence at Ellsworth, Me.

A large party of lumbermen will occupy reserved Boston & Maine equipment attached to the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight en route to Ashland, Me.

The passenger department of the New Haven furnished special service from Middletown to Campello and Boston today for the accommodation of George E. Keith Company representatives.

A party of Red Men occupied reserved Boston & Albany equipment attached to the Boston local due South Station at 8:25 o'clock this morning en route from Worcester.

A special New Haven train, occupied by New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton and Brockton Coast Artillery Corps companies arrived at South Station this morning.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual surplus \$106,891,870, decreased \$37,154,140; aggregate reserve \$601,178,000; loans \$3,773,538,000, increased \$117,155,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$99,912,000, increased \$5,559,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$381,239,000, decreased \$49,415,000; reserve in vaults of State banks and trust companies \$153,430,000, increased \$9,784,800; reserve in State banks and trust companies depositors \$66,509,000, increased \$4,188,000; demand deposits \$3,544,214,000, increased \$9,184,000; time deposits \$202,427,000, increased \$1,479,000; circulation \$30,157,000, increased \$197,000.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate northerly winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 71.10 a. m. 78
12 noon 78

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 72 New Orleans 80
Buffalo 72 New York 78
Chicago 72 Philadelphia 72
Cincinnati 70 Pittsburgh 66
Denver 68 Portland, Me. 70
Des Moines 70 St. Paul 72
Indianapolis 72 San Francisco 72
Kansas City 80 St. Louis 78
Nantucket 70 Washington 72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 4:32 High water, 5:33 a. m.
Sun sets 7:09 5:33 a. m., 5:37 p. m.
Length of day, 14:37 Moon sets 11:25 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold...	5	5	5	5
Allis-Chalmers...	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Am B Sugar...	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car Fy...	76	76 1/2	75 3/4	76 1/4
Am H & L pf...	59 1/2	60	59 1/2	60
Am IceSec...	14	14	14	14
Am IceSec pf...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Int Corp...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Linseed...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Loco...	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Loco pf...	103	103	103	103
Am Smelt'g...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Sugar...	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Steel Fy...	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Anaconda...	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	77
Asso Oil...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalca...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf...	107	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Bald Loco...	73 1/2	75	73 1/2	74
Balt & Ohio...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Beth Steel B...	127 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
BF Goodrich...	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
Brook R T...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Can Pacific...	161	161	161	161
Can Leather...	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Chas Motor...	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Ches & Ohio...	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM & St Paul...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
CM & St Paul pf...	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chir & Pacets...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chir 16 pf...	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chir 17 pf...	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Chile Cop...	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
Chino Cop...	55	55	55	55
CCC & St L...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Col Fuel...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Gas & El...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prod...	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod pf...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cruc Steel...	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Cuban C Sug...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Elkhorn...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Elk...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
FM & S pf...	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Motors N...	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Granby Min...	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Gr Nor Ore...	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Green Can...	42	42	42	42
Has & Bar Car...	38	38	38	38
Inspiration...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Con Cor...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf...	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	39	39	39	39
In Paper...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan C So pf...	54	54	54	54
Kelley Tires...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kenne Cop...	43	43 1/2	43	43
Lack Steel...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Lehigh Val...	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Louis & N...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Max Motor...	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	34
Met Petrol...	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Miami...	41	41	40 1/2	41
Midvale St...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
MSP & SSM...	100	100	100	100
Mo Pacific ct...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Nat Centuit...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Nat Enamel...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nat Enam pf...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
NOTES...	31	31	31	31
NY Central...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
NY & H...	35	35	35	35
N & W...	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
North Pac...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N S Steel...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
O Cities Gas...	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Old Silver...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Owens Bot M...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Penna...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Peoples Gas...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Phila Co...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pierce-Arrow...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pierce-Arrow pf...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pitts Coal...	55	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pressed St...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Pullman...	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Ray Con...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Repub I & S...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep & S pf...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Royal Dutch...	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Savage Arms...	98	98	98	98
Seab & A...	12	12	12	12
S & Roebuck...	170	170	170	170
Sinclair Oil...	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Sloss Shf...	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	52
So Pacific...	94	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
So Ry...	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
So Ry pf...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
St L & S F...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Studebaker...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Superior Steel...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Tenn Cop etf...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co...	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
Texas Co rts...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Texas Pac...	17	17	17	17
T C R T...	85	85	85	85
Union Pac...	135	135	135 1/2	135 1/2
Un Alloy Steel...	45	45	45	45
US Rubber...	60	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
US Steel...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
US Steel pf...	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Utah Copper...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash B...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
W Maryland...	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Westingh...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Wills-Over...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Wilson Co...	68	68	68	68

FOREIGN EXCHANGES CLOSED

LONDON, England.—There was no session of the stock exchange today.

PARIS, France.—The bourse remained closed today.

LIVERPOOL, England.—The cotton exchange was not in session today.

BURLINGTON PROSPEROUS

In Year Ended June 30 Last It Earns 28 Per Cent on Its \$110,839,100 Capital Stock—Just a Prairie Railroad

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When a railroad earns more than 8 per cent or 10 per cent a year on its stock, one usually looks around to discover its coal mines or its oil lands or its little steel-making subsidiaries. In year ended June 30 last, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made 28 per cent on its \$110,839,100 stock, but it has no such excuse for the performance. It is a plain prairie railroad and upon such small investments as it has in affiliated lines, it collects only about 3 1/2 per cent.

Burlington's dividend of 8 per cent just covers interest on the bonds with which Great Northern and Northern Pacific bought its stock. The remaining 20 per cent, while it lasts, represents an equity accruing at rate of \$11,000,000 a year each for the owning roads, or approximately 4 1/2 per cent on the stock of each. So with Great Northern showing on its income account upward of 10 per cent and Northern Pacific between 9 per cent and 10 per cent on stock, there is more in both than meets the eye.

When final figures are determined it will be found that Burlington gross earnings have reached or exceeded \$115,000,000, a gain over 1916 of \$12,000,000. Surplus for dividends will exceed \$29,000,000, compared with \$25,000,000 for 1916, when \$24,000,000 was written off as a reserve for accrued taxes not yet determined or paid. In the year just ended the management has spent \$2,500,000 more on maintenance of property than in 1916. It does not follow, however, with present high prices that the road has been any more than maintained in its usual condition. That transportation expenses alone increased \$6,000,000 or, roughly, half the gain in gross, shows how the rise in operating cost which is already wiping out revenue gains in the East is spreading westward.

The fiscal year has added something like \$22,000,000 to Burlington's surplus, whether in the form of uncaptured improvements and additions or increase in the profit and loss surplus as such. A year ago Burlington's balance sheet showed a profit and loss surplus of \$105,000,000, aside from \$35,000,000 "additions to property" through income since June 30, 1917, sinking fund reserves of \$23,825,000 and \$15,000,000 of funded debt retired through income. Today, therefore, the company's total profit and loss surplus, under all heads and including surplus over dividends of the year just closed, is \$210,000,000.

The Burlington has no such sum on hand in cash. During the course of years it came into existence originally in the form of money the stockholders might have divided among themselves, but invested in facilities for the public service instead. A relatively small proportion of it was invested in securities, chiefly of Colorado & Southern. These investments have so far benefited the traveling and shipping public more than Burlington. What the surplus means is shown in the following table:

Book value, road and equipment, June 30, 1916, \$447,346,162

Book value, investments, June 30, 1916, 31,013,649

Add surplus over dividends, year to June 30, 1917, 22,000,000

Total, \$500,359,811

Stocks and bonds outstanding, 290,697,600

Surplus account, \$209,662,211

This calculation deals with book values. If these figures do not show that Burlington is undercapitalized, they show at least that it is capitalized at a far lower rate than the average for all the railroads of the United States, and much lower in proportion to business done, as appears below:

Bur. All U S
Ingron roads

Stocks and bonds outstanding, \$32,200,000

Gross earnings, per mile, 12,200,000

Burlington's percentage of average capitalization, 48

Burlington's percentage of average gross earnings, 90

Burlington could if it chose declare a 100 per cent stock dividend and still carry \$100,000,000 in its surplus account. It would then have outstanding only a little more in bonds and considerably less in stock per mile of road than the Great Northern, while its gross per mile is quite as good. A similar comparison with the Northern Pacific would be still more favorable to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

AMERICAN SHEET & TINPLATE CO.

SHARON, Pa.—American Sheet & Tinplate Company will spend approximately \$750,000 for new homes and a hotel for workmen. It has awarded a contract for building 100 houses and is negotiating for 150 additional lots. If the latter deal is consummated the total expenditure will run well over \$1,000,000. The hotel will cost \$75,000.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Per capita circulation July 1 was \$46.37, compared with \$45.49 June 1 and \$39.23 July 1, 1916. On July 1, 1915, it was \$35.59; in 1914, \$35.53, and in 1913, \$34.64.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 7 1/2% unchanged.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 3 1/2% unchanged.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek...	100	100	100	100
Alaska...	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Tel...	118	119	118	119
Am Wool pf...	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Am Zinc...	25	25	25	25

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GOVERNMENT'S
MONEY DEMANDS

Country Willing to Provide Funds
as Needed, if Authorities
Prosecute War With Vigor—
Financial Review of the Week

Announcement by Secretary McAdoo of the United States Treasury that another \$5,000,000,000 is needed to carry on the war, came as a distinct surprise to the financial world. That more money would be required than the amount already appropriated, no one doubted, but the surprise was contained in the fact that announcement was made so soon after the first Liberty Loan. The money will be forthcoming as it is needed, and additional amounts as they are required. The country is ready to do its part in the war. What people generally are talking about now is the dilatory tactics of Congress. The patience of every one is about exhausted, and a public uprising is not impossible if this pro-German handicapping practice is indulged in much longer, according to many who have expressed themselves.

When the announcement was made that \$5,000,000,000 would be at least the amount of the next war budget, stocks declined sharply. The declaration that the entire amount would be spent in the United States had no appreciable effect in encouraging buying. Business became very quiet on the exchanges, and traders seemed to be waiting for something new to stimulate either buying or selling. The professional operators are mostly on the bear side. The seriousness of the Russian crisis also is a potent factor, and the bears have been making the most of it. The Washington situation is likely to clear up soon when the politicians there realize the temper of the public, and it is believed that when once the United States begins to make vigorous prosecution of the war it will mean a better tone in the securities markets and give a better tone to business. In addition, it is thought that it will lend encouragement to Russia, and it is likely to help the situation greatly in that country.

Rubles reached a new low level in New York this week as a result of Russian reverses. It is contended that they offer wonderful speculative possibilities to any who have the courage to venture their money in this sort of investment now. They are selling around 21.30, compared with 51½ normally. It is figured that when the war ends and conditions once more become stable in Russia, rubles will be at least double their present value.

The next installment of 20 per cent will be due on the Liberty Loan next Monday, July 30, but it is not likely to be much of a money factor in New England or throughout the country. The Government is disposed to cooperate with the banks to avoid stringency through redemptions and gradual withdrawals. Moreover, as the Treasury statement publication showed, practically 60 per cent of the \$2,000,000,000 has been paid in, leaving only approximately \$800,000,000 to be paid in the next three installments from July 30 to Aug. 30.

Probably the most important development of the week, financially, was the closing of negotiations in the United States for a loan of \$100,000,000 to Canada. The Finance Minister of the Dominion had been in Washington for some time in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and obtained his consent to the loan which is to be obtained through a syndicate of New York bankers. It is to run for two years and yield the investor about 6 per cent. On Aug. 1, Canada has \$20,000,000 two-year notes due in the United States. These are to be paid off, no doubt out of the proceeds of the prospective loan. These two-year notes were part of an issue of \$45,000,000 6 per cent notes placed in the United States by the Dominion Government in the summer of 1915. The remaining \$15,000,000 were one-year notes due Aug. 1, 1916. Both principal and interest were made payable at agency of Bank of Montreal in New York, in United States gold coin, or, at option of holder, at head office in Montreal. Nearly all maturing notes will be presented in New York for payment because mostly held there and because exchange rate between New York and Canada favors such a course. Privilege of conversion into 25-year 5 per cent Canadian bonds was exercised to only a negligible extent.

Early next month Secretary McAdoo is expected to begin issue of a new series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. The large banks already have been canvassed as to willingness to purchase them and have assented. It is expected nearly a billion in these obligations will be absorbed by banks by early fall. The certificates will average about 60 days, will bear a rate of interest from 3½ to 3¾ per cent, and will be receivable as cash in next payment on the Liberty Loan. The Treasury by middle of September will be short of cash unless such steps are taken. A large number of Treasury certificates in the money market also will permit subscription of heavy sums of Government bond issue without serious disturbance of national finances.

It is good opinion that a dull and probably sagging money market will rule for the next few weeks. The Liberty Loan payments, Monday, are hardly large enough to cut much figure, though the assembling of the Government money will help to offset the withdrawals of this week.

Apparently considerable of financing is to be realized temporarily, the theory being that the Secretary of the Treasury would probably not have sanctioned the Canadian loan unless

he was firmly of the belief that it would not affect the money market to the extent of jeopardizing or weakening the Government's financing plans. It is noteworthy that the current financing embracing the Canadian loan, the General Electric notes and the Chicago & Western Indiana issue are all bits of short-term financing, the only field into which capital seems at the moment willing to enter freely.

Exports of gold continue in considerable volume, chiefly to Spain, South America and to Japan, the movement on Thursday including \$1,750,000 to Japan and \$730,000 to South America. The shipments represent in large measure, payments of balances owed these various countries for war and other supplies.

In New York money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 2½ per cent. Time money is considerably easier with industrial money loaning freely at 5 per cent, compared with 5½ per cent in the middle of the week. Rates for mixed collateral are: 4 per cent, 60 days; 4 per cent to 4¼ per cent, 90 days; 4¼ per cent to 4½ per cent, four months; 4½ per cent, five months and 4¾ per cent to 4½ per cent, six months. For industrial rates are at least ¾ per cent higher.

BOSTON RESERVE
BANK STATEMENT

The weekly condensed statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, at close of business July 27, shows:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates:	
In settlement fund.....	\$8,811,000
In bank.....	\$2,685,127
5% redemption fund.....	497,500
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agent.....	21,890,590
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.....	3,953,104
Total reserve.....	\$71,512,751
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper.....	\$9,000,673
Member bank collateral notes.....	4,730,000
Bank acceptances.....	16,705,312
United States bonds.....	529,750
One-year Treasury notes.....	2,194,000
Due from other Federal Reserve banks, net.....	9,986,183
Federal Reserve notes on hand.....	5,406,000
National bank notes.....	327,000
Total resources.....	\$120,392,641
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	\$5,134,750
Government deposits.....	11,635,232
Due to member banks.....	71,779,112
Cashier's checks.....	46,227
Fed Resv notes outstanding.....	21,890,590
Other liabilities.....	306,729
Total liabilities.....	\$120,392,641

GENERAL CHEMICAL
COMPANY REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Chemical Company report for six months ending June 30 shows these earnings changes: 1917 Decrease
Total profit.....\$5,558,948 \$305,092
Ins fund.....150,000 *90,000
Balance.....5,408,938 395,092
Pfd divs.....456,248
Balance.....14,952,589 395,092
Common divs.....629,304 *235,986
Depreciation.....1,000,000
Surplus.....3,323,385 531,078

*Increase. †Equivalent to \$31.47 a share earned in six months on \$15,732,900 common stock, compared with \$35.18 a share the year before.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. A. Ackersburg of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vozoski; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—I. K. Kahn of Leon Kahn Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—I. Zaamer; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk of Volk Bros.; Essex.
Detroit—Ralph Ainsworth of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Tour.
Detroit—B. J. Jeffries of Crowley, Miller & Co.; Lenox.
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; 215 Essex St.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Union St.
Pittsburgh—George H. Hellegan; U. S. Pittsfield, Mass.—A. A. Cumming; U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Porto Rico—Pedro Pullana; U. S. San Francisco—B. Katschinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
Savannah—L. Cristofoli; U. S. Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
St. Louis—Jacob Rosenberg of Riverside Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago—C. W. Stafford of C. W. Stafford & Co.
Cincinnati—S. Berger of Roth Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining.....	950 1000
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	100 104
Illinois Pipe.....	220 225
Indiana Pipe Line.....	95 100
Ohio Oil.....	373 378
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	520 530
Prudhoe Pipe.....	280 285
South Penn Oil.....	295 305
Standard Oil, California.....	262 265
Indiana.....	765 765
Kentucky.....	355 365
New Jersey.....	595 600
New York.....	291 292
Union Tank Line.....	102 104

SIMMONS CO. STOCK SOLD

The \$2,000,000 7 per cent preferred stock of the Simmons Company offered by Lee, Higginson & Co. at 95 has all been sold.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The conclusion is, naturally, that the market is at the moment in a strong technical position, and any important developments, such as decisive action by Washington, would be followed by quick upward movement. It is to be remembered, too, that a successful flotation of another Government loan must be predicated on at least a semblance of business activity, and a more cheerful market sentiment than now exists. While we realize that a recurrence of any such movements as we had in 1915 and 1916 is almost impossible, we are inclined to feel for the time being a good deal of confidence in present prices, and even to expect some appreciation with any encouragement at all.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We have listened to disquieting news for several weeks, and during this time many lines of long stocks have been sold and the short interest increased, but the price level has not materially suffered. We believe that the bad news is about all out and that the technical position is more than good. Some unforeseen development of a discouraging nature would doubtless find quick reflection marketwise, but it is equally true that an important favorable event—and there are many things that could happen—would likewise cause a substantial rally, and any movement that would force concerted short covering would likely find the market relatively bare of stocks.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Our best financial talent is needed now to steer the ship, and safe and economic method of providing funds with care that the burden does not fall sharply upon industrial enterprise, which must be fostered to the utmost to relieve the strain of enormous expenditure. The reliance should be mainly upon bond issues, and the placing of these in the most widely distributive way must be sought earnestly.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: On any good news the technical position of the market warrants a sharp rally. The reorganized railroads, Missouri Pacific, and Rock Island, are now in a position, with good earnings, to command higher prices in the stock market. The price of copper is again stiffening, which warrants the good copper selling higher, as there are no signs of any immediate reductions in the big dividends which have been declared for the past year.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Except for the excellent crop outlook all fundamental factors seem to point to lower prices. To be sure the market shows very stubborn resistance to bad news, but this we think is due principally to the purely professional character of the tradings and does not necessarily indicate that the market will go up when the news becomes more favorable. For the present, therefore, we look either for a continuation of the present trading market or for lower prices, and would not buy stocks except on sharp reactions for moderate profits.

Richardson Hill & Co., Boston: It is a matter of common observation that there is practically no liquidation in evidence despite prevailing uncertainties. In this connection it should be noted that thus far developments have not threatened the solvency or even the moderate prosperity of business at large.

F. A. Schlirmer & Co., Boston: On any pronounced upward movement in stocks, however, we believe it will be wise to convert certificates of stock into cash, and only buy on substantial declines.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There isn't any strain on brokers by reason of speculative activity. The stock market has got into the narrow limit of day-to-day professional room-trading.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS	1917	Increase
June.....	\$1,778,178	\$1,273,664
Net revenue.....	1,719,671	300,274
From Jan 1.....		
Total revenue.....	41,619,163	6,856,181
Net revenue.....	9,652,016	2,404,163

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY	1917	Increase
June.....	\$1,395,274	\$260,389
Net revenue.....	291,538	47,810
From Jan 1.....		
Total revenue.....	8,153,719	1,654,029
Net revenue.....	1,719,773	65,051

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN	1917	Increase
June.....	\$11,476	\$267
From Jan 1.....	323,255	35,327

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN	1917	Increase
June.....	\$804,718	\$726,018
Net revenue.....	236,484	272,324
From Jan 1.....	129,509	146,949

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA	1917	Increase
June.....	\$1,249,991	\$290,445
Net revenue.....	279,047	103,080
From Jan 1.....	7,176,773	1,088,505
Net revenue.....	1,546,704	242,002

BOND AVERAGES	Fri	Thur	Wed	Tue	Mon	Sat	Sun
Highest grade rails.....	88.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second grade rails.....	85.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public utility.....	96.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial.....	96.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combined average.....	90.19	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Advance

GRAIN PRICE
CHANGES WIDE

Moderate Operations of an Evening-
Up Character Serve to
Bring About Sudden and Uncertain
Fluctuations

CHICAGO, Ill.—Price changes in the wheat market during the past week had to do largely with the evening-up of contracts in the West. In view of the fact that the markets have been fairly well liquidated and the interest reduced to small proportions, it only required moderate operations to bring about quick and sudden price changes and fluctuations were consequently fairly wide and uncertain. Net changes for the week were comparatively small.

Underlying conditions were not much changed. The trade had hoped that the passing of the food control bill by the Senate would help clarify the situation and form a basis for future farmulations. The bill, however, was believed to have been so altered that it defeated the purpose for which it was at first inspired. It also met vigorous opposition by members of the House and, although it finally went into conference, the general impression prevailed that very important changes will yet be made before it becomes a law.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the probable terms of the bill and the absence of a central market to stabilize values, conditions were in a most deplorable state and little or no business was accomplished. The farmer has assumed an unmovable position and refuses to sell his new wheat despite the fact that prices are much above last year's average on the farm. Old wheat is practically exhausted and consequently when it was necessary to make purchases buyers were forced to pay the price asked. In most cases, however, consumers were disposed to wait and there was a very wide difference of opinion regarding prices.

Exporters were out of the market and although Europe will need American wheat later on, domestic crops are now moving abroad and supplies for the time being are ample. The reports on yields of winter wheat revealed larger returns than had been anticipated. The spring wheat crop has apparently been damaged quite severely in North Dakota and Montana by drouth and has deteriorated to some extent in other sections of the belt.

Forcing weather throughout the corn belt brought about a reaction in prices early in the week, but the market soon rallied on complaints of damage in the Southwest. There seems to be a very promising outlook for a very large crop but stocks of old corn are so light that cash markets have advanced to unheard-of figures, and this acts as a stimulant to the new crop months which are selling about \$1 a bushel under the price of spot corn. Many believe that there is going to be a big demand for the new crop as soon as it is available, while, furthermore, the crop has yet to pass through its most critical period.

BALDWIN HAS
MANY ORDERS

Baldwin Locomotive orders are piling up at a rapid rate. It is probable that the company will put between \$20,000,000 and \$22,000,000 of new business on its books this July. Most of this will be for export. Oddly the United States has given the company its last big order and this too is for export. It calls for 150 locomotives to be used by American troops in France.

It is understood that Baldwin Locomotive has on its books orders for between \$95,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of business, practically all of which is for locomotives. It is figured that if the average manufacturing profit on this big bulk of business is only 12 per cent, the company would earn \$45 a share on its \$20,000,000 common after deduction of 7 per cent on the \$20,000,000 preferred and after allowing \$1,000,000 for fixed charges, including interest on floating debt. If this business took over a year to complete, common share profits would of course be less.

CORNMEAL AS SUBSTITUTE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consumption of cornmeal as a substitute for wheat flour is increasing, as a result of campaign of economy by the Government and private associations. The big call for white corn in local market, where \$2 was paid, is a reflection of this. Some white corn mills are 30 days behind in orders. One big central Illinois mill is shut down.

POSITION OF
THE ATLANTIC
REFINING GOOD

Big Equities of Stock Believed
Factor in Increase of About
\$100 in Bid Price for Shares

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An increase of about \$100 a share in bid price of Atlantic Refining Company in a week calls attention to the strong position of this company and the large equities for its stock.

It is predicted that capital readjustment, when it comes, will likely take the form of a much larger stock dividend than the 300 to 400 per cent which has been rumored from time to time. Surplus at end of the current year, on assumption that earnings run the same as last year, will be about \$42,500,000, or about 850 per cent on \$5,000,000 capital. It is said, however, that earnings will likely reach much higher levels, although allowance must be made for excess profits tax taking some of the increase. However, the company may take profits from the sale of its property and appreciation of sub-company equipment, as did the Standard of New York in 1916.

The fleet of seven oil tankers, all scheduled to be in operation before end of this year, aggregates upward of 50,000 gross tons, and represents an investment of about \$8,855,000. Under current conditions this tonnage is probably worth from two to three times its cost to Atlantic Refining Company.

It is said that capital readjustment is awaiting determination of taxation matters in Washington. It is predicted that clarification of these issues will be followed by capital increases in Atlantic Refining as well as in other companies of the Standard Oil group.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Additional credits for the Allies will probably not be provided for immediately and it is understood that no appropriation for that purpose is needed until next season.

Rotterdam has opened a cotton exchange with 80 members. Warehouse companies have formed a cotton stores trust; new warehouses will hold 40,000 to 50,000 bales.

San Francisco dispatch says the steamships Manchuria and Mongolia, formerly Pacific Mail liners, now in transatlantic service of International Mercantile Marine, are earning more than \$1,000,000 a year apiece.

Not including small gardens, cultivation of which is estimated to have been quadrupled, England and Wales have increased acreage in wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year by 347,000 acres, or about 6 per cent. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore has sold to a private corporation two ships, each of 5600 tons deadweight, under construction by Great Lakes Engineering Corporation. Firm will build two others of 10,000 tons each for North Atlantic trade.

Six of 12 units which make up tinplate mills of Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrow Point began operations Friday. The 12 mills, said to cost \$2,000,000, will have a capacity of 1,000,000 boxes of 100 pounds each.

United States Government has increased insurance rates from 5 per cent to 6½ per cent for vessels and cargoes from American ports to Europe and African Mediterranean ports to take effect Aug. 15. This is first increase since United States entered war. Government Insurance Bureau has sustained a number of heavy losses.

F. P. de Hoyos, who has opened offices in New York as general agent of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico, which operates the National Railways of Mexico, says: "Conditions in Mexico today are serene. The roads in Mexico today are suffering mainly from the lack of motive power. American Smelting & Refining Company is arranging for starting operations in all its Mexican properties. Traffic on Mexican lines is satisfactory. Our earnings are ample. That the roads are not demoralized is proved by fact that passengers leaving New York can arrive in Mexico in four days."

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Asked	Bid
American Brass Co.....	310.00 320.00
American Glue Co.....	136.00 142.00
Am Writing Paper Co.....	39.00 40.00
Arlington Mills.....	110.00 114.00
Bigelow Carpet Co.....	97.00 100.00
Douglas Shoe Co.....	99.00 100.00
Draper Corporation.....	126.00 128.50
Farr Alpaca Co.....	156.00 172.00
Mountain States Telephone.....	111.00 112.50
Otis Elevator.....	50.00 55.00
Plymouth Cordage Co.....	190.00 205.00
Regal Shoe Co.....	84.00 87.00
Southern New England Tel.....	132.00 135.00
United States Envelope.....	230.00 250.00
do pf.....	114.00 115.00
Waltham Watch Co.....	12.00 15.00
do pf.....	78.00 82.00

BONDS

Government	Municipal
Railroad	Industrial
Public Utility	

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

DOMESTIC TRADE
MORE QUIET

Largely as a result of lowering of prices, domestic trade of the United States is slowing down somewhat, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, which continues:

The slowing down of business, also partly due to the approach of mid-summer, is accentuated by the uncertainties engendered by international conditions, and less strength appears in prices. Reaction from the extreme levels has occurred, not only in sea-sonable foodstuffs but also in other commodities in which there had seemed no end to the advances, such as in pig iron, and belief that the crest of some of the leading markets has at last been passed is spreading.

With expectations that the yielding tendencies may become more pronounced and general, there is no longer the same rush to cover for distant wants at almost any figures, and current commitments are in many instances confined within the closest possible limits. Yet in not a few cases needs are still so pressing that demands reflect comparatively little abatement, if any, and in certain branches which have experienced a more or less protracted lull, indications of reviving activity are more clearly apparent.

The requirements of the Government are both extensive and varied, involving greater expenditures than had been thought likely, and most producing interests are most concerned with the problem of maintaining outposts than with the question of securing additional contracts from regular buyers. Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings aggregate \$4,947,211,401, or 34.8 per cent more than those for the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York the total clearings were 35.5 per cent greater than those for 1916.

FISHER BODY'S
AERO PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fisher Body Corporation is making preparations for entrance into manufacture of aeroplane bodies. The United States Government has been negotiating with Fisher Body officials regarding aeroplane body work, and an initial contract is understood to have been closed for manufacture of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of aeroplane work.

The company will manufacture the aeroplane body complete, with exception of the motor. An additional plant will probably be required for the work, and an additional organization will have to be built up.

First contract of more than \$2,000,000 of aeroplane bodies to Fisher Body Corporation is understood to be merely the first step, and as soon as present plans are worked out it is believed further larger orders will be awarded by the Government.

GULF STEAMSHIP
MAY EARNINGS

Comparative earnings statement of subsidiary companies of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company for May and the five months ended May 31, last, is:

May—	1917	1916
Oper revenue.....	\$4,044,208	\$3,064,151
Oper expenses.....	2,007,782	867,223
Total income.....	1,155,275	1,033,171
Bond, int, rentals and other deductions.....	147,493	165,848
Net income.....	1,007,782	867,223
Five months—		
Oper income.....	18,429,819	12,659,463
Oper expenses.....	13,462,813	8,837,286
Total income.....	4,967,006	3,722,177
Bond, int, rentals and other deductions.....	728,640	821,151
Net income.....	4,238,366	2,901,026

CORN PRODUCTS
CONCERN'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Company reports six months ending June 30, 1917, as follows:
Surplus.....\$7,141,663 \$4,847,634
This is equal to \$24.01 a share on the preferred stock compared with \$7.69

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLF TEAMS IN FINAL MATCHES

Week's Tournament of the Professional Golfers Association Comes to a Close Today on Garden City Golf Club Links

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final matches in the amateur-professional team competition of the Professional Golfers Association "war relief" tournament are scheduled to be played today on the links of the Garden City Golf Club, and some more brilliant golf is expected to be played. Today's program brings the English professionals against the Scottish professionals and the Homebred professionals against the amateurs.

The Homebred golfers are picked to win this section of the tournament as they are now leading with 89 points to their credit, a margin of 30 points over the English professionals who are second. The Scottish professionals are third with 55 points and the amateurs last with only 24.

Three matches were played in the tournament Friday on the links of the Englewood Country Club. They were playoffs of ties that existed after the 36-hole medal play match of Tuesday. William MacFarlane of Hudson River and George McLean of North Hempstead engaged in the biggest one which was to settle first place and the first named won with a card of 76 against an 80 for McLean.

MacFarlane and McLean each made the 36 holes Tuesday in 146 strokes, and next came George Fotheringham, unattached, and Emmett French of York, with 147. French won the playoff for third with a medal round of 75 to 77 for Fotheringham. A tie existed for the best 18 holes of the morning round last Tuesday, when Fotheringham and John Hobens of Englewood each registered 71. This was played off and resulted successfully for Hobens, who made the journey in 72, the best score of the five interested in the deciding tie.

Hobens was the only player able to play near to form Friday. He found trouble going out, but managed to keep clear of every obstacle on the inward trip for a 34. Fotheringham had a hard time of it until he reached the thirteenth, but finished in great style only to find out he started too late. McLean over-approached enough times to put himself out of the running, notwithstanding MacFarlane was not consistent. The cards of the contestants follow:

MacFarlane, out, 5 5 5 5 4 3 3 4—38
In, 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 3—38-76
McLean, out, 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—43
In, 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—37-80
French, out, 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5—39
In, 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4—36-75
Fotheringham, out, 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 4—39
In, 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 4—37-77
Hobens, out, 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 3—38
In, 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3—34-72

Most of the professionals who will compete in the final round today played over that course Friday and familiarized themselves with the difficulties which abound on the popular course.

The big individual contest of this afternoon is expected to be between J. D. Travers of the amateurs and W. C. Hagen of the Homebreds. John Hutchinson, leading Scot, will play Gilbert Nicholls, the top man of the English team.

EIGHT COLUMBUS PLAYERS DRAWN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Fritz Mollwitz, former Chicago Cub, now starting with the Kansas City nine, was one of the first players on the Kansas City club drafted. Mulligan, former Cub, and Phelan also were drawn. Eight Columbus players learned Friday that they were drawn in the lottery. They are Pitcher George Blackburn, Chappelle, Ehrhart, Hasbrook, Gerber, Johns and McCarty.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	57	34	.628
Providence	55	38	.591
Toronto	52	41	.559
Baltimore	51	41	.554
Rochester	45	48	.484
Buffalo	40	56	.417
Richmond	35	55	.386
Montreal	34	57	.374

RESULTS FRIDAY
At Buffalo
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 8 1
Baltimore.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 2
Batteries—McCabe and Onslow; Tipple and McCarty.

At Montreal
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Montreal.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 6 8 3
Richmond.....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 6 8 2
Batteries: Hoyt, Hersche, Stryker and Madden; Enright, Young and Kochler.

At Toronto
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 8 7 11 9
Newark.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 1
Batteries—Thompson and La Longe; McDraw and Egan.

At Rochester
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 6 1
Rochester.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 3
Batteries—Schellenback and Mayer; Lois and Sandberg.

GAMES TODAY
Richmond at Providence (two games).
Baltimore at Newark (two games).
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto (two games).

E. H. FALL ENLISTS
CHICAGO, Ill.—E. H. Fall, of Oberlin College, Ohio, holder of the Western Conference record of 4m. 15.4-5a for the mile run, enlisted Friday in the United States Navy here on Friday. Fall is also the Central A. A. U. champion at one mile.

J. K. TENER WILL STOP LEAGUE IF PRESIDENT ASKS

Head of National League Ready to Do Whatever Is Considered Best for Country's Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President J. K. Tener of the National League today added his promise to that of B. B. Johnson that the big leagues would shorten their season or "do anything else the President wishes." "To date the President has encouraged the continuation of all sports and we have no reason to believe he will recommend stopping the games now," Tener said.

"Should he wish the games stopped, however, he will find us ready and willing to respond to any service in which he believes our men can better serve the country's interest."

MayCancelWorld'sSeries

President of American League Issues Statement on Subject

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is a possibility of no world's series of baseball games being played this year as a result of the drain on major league baseball players by the draft, B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, said here Friday on his return from New York.

He said that tabulation of draft numbers held by players showed that probably 25 men would be taken from the American League and that the American League would not play the series if handicapped by so serious a loss.

The league president also stated that he had learned that the military drilling installed by the league early in the season would not cause the United States War Department to extend exemptions to ball players until the end of the season. His information, Mr. Johnson declared, was that the ball players would be drafted about Sept. 1.

An interview by the American League president in New York, urging ball players not to claim exemptions, gave rise to predictions by baseball experts here that the draft would result in recalling to the major leagues many men now playing in the minors who once were stars in the majors, but are now past the age of the draft. The second division clubs and smaller leagues will suffer more from the draft, it was pointed out, than the big leagues, owing to the larger percentage of older men in the first division clubs. The younger players now being tried out in the small and the second divisions will show a larger percentage taken by the draft.

"I sincerely hope that ball players in both major and minor leagues who have been drafted will go to the colors without claiming exemption," Mr. Johnson said.

NEW BRUNSWICK HAS NEW RULES FOR MOTOR CARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill has been agreed to in the Provincial Parliament which amends materially the existing Moncton laws governing motor vehicles, says Consul E. V. Richardson at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, in a United States Commerce Report. The principal provision of the bill is one requiring each car to be equipped with an appliance for dimming its lights on approaching another vehicle. The bill also changes the method of assessing the prescribed tax from horsepower to weight. The scale of fees will be 60 cents per hundredweight for ordinary cars; motor trucks not exceeding two tons, \$10, with \$5 per ton or fraction of a ton over two tons; motorcycles, \$3.

Since Jan. 1, 1917, according to local returns, 650 motor vehicles, chiefly pleasure cars, have been registered in New Brunswick; of these 42 are in Moncton. A large proportion of the 1917 registration are for new cars, and Moncton's 42 do not include cars in use prior to the indicated date. While Canadian-built cars are the leaders in popularity for general use, a fair number of higher class American cars have lately been imported by agents who are actively engaged in efforts to effect sales. Three heavy-duty trucks of American manufacture have been put into road-repair service by a Moncton contractor.

COTTON TRADE IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

American cotton manufacturers and exporters will find one of the best markets in the world for their goods in the Dutch East Indies, according to R. M. Odell, commercial agent for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who arrived here today after an extensive tour of the Orient and Far East where he made a minute investigation of conditions relative to markets for American goods. Mr. Odell was guest at a luncheon given him at the Exchange Club this noon by members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

He said the islands import large amounts of cotton goods, ranking third in this respect among the countries of the world. Mr. Odell made several years' investigation of the markets in China, Japan, Australia, Ceylon, India and the East Indies. Next Monday he is to meet the foreign trade committee of the association.

WEST IS AGAIN BIGGEST WINNER

New York Is Only Eastern Team in the National League Baseball Series Able to Win From Western Club

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	28	.659
Cincinnati	54	43	.557
St. Louis	50	40	.556
Philadelphia	42	39	.519
Chicago	45	47	.489
Brooklyn	40	46	.465
Boston	36	49	.424
Pittsburgh	30	59	.337

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 4, Boston 3.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

For the second successive day the western clubs in the National League baseball championship race were able to come out the biggest winners Friday afternoon when they won three of the four games played, the New York Giants being the only eastern representatives able to win, and they defeated the Chicago Cubs 3 to 1.

Cincinnati kept up its winning streak by defeating Philadelphia for the second successive time by a score of 6 to 4 and St. Louis did the same against the Boston Braves when they won a hard-fought 11-inning game by a score of 4 to 3. Pittsburgh was the other winner, defeating the Brooklyn champions 5 to 1.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 4-3

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis defeated Boston in 11 innings Friday, 4 to 3. In the eleventh inning doubled, took third on a single by Paulette and scored on Baird's sacrifice fly. Tyler, batting for Nehf, tied the score after two were out in the ninth with a single which scored J. C. Smith.

St. Louis got two runs in the fourth. Miller received base on balls and Hornsby was hit by a pitched ball. Both runners advanced on Cruise's sacrifice hit and scored when Paulette singled. In the sixth Miller singled, Hornsby sacrificed and Cruise singled, scoring Miller. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E			
St. Louis	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1—4	9	2
Boston	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	14	1

Batteries—Packard, Ames and Snyder, Allen, Ragan, Nehf, Barnes and Triggs. R. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—2h. 24m.

GIANTS GET BACK IN WINNING COLUMN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sallee held Chicago to four hits Friday, while New York hit Demaree opportunely and won, 3 to 1. Demaree pitched a good game, but the visitors bunched hits in the first and seventh innings. Chicago bunched two of its hits in the ninth inning, a double and a single, and saved themselves from a shutout.

The Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders, with their band, played patriotic airs and gave an exhibition drill before the game in an effort to encourage recruiting. Major-General Barry, in charge of the central department of the United States Army, witnessed the game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E			
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	2	1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	2

Batteries—Sallee and Gibson. R. Umpires: Demaree and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Harrison and Bransfield. Time—2h. 3m.

CINCINNATI WINNER IN FIRST INNING

CINCINNATI, O.—The locals had much the better of two batting rallies in the first inning of Friday's game and accumulated enough runs to win within that round. The final score was 6 to 4.

Mayer was knocked out of the box when five of the first six men to face him in the initial inning hit safely. Bender, who relieved him, did much better, but his teammates could not connect with Toney frequently enough to win. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E			
Cincinnati	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6	9	2
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	6

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Mayer, Bender and Burns. Umpires—Rigler and Hart. Time—1h. 41m.

COOPER PITCHES IN CHAMPIONSHIP FORM

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Wilbur Cooper was safe all the way in Friday's game and Pittsburgh easily won from Brooklyn, 5 to 1. Cooper allowed three hits, passed none and not a Brooklyn player was left on base.

Dauber's triple and Meyer's sacrifice fly scored the only Brooklyn run in the first inning. Wheat and Cutshaw, who singled later in the game, were both put out in attempts to steal second. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E			
Pittsburgh	1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—5	11	0
Brooklyn	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	1

Batteries—Cooper and Fischer; Combs and M. Wheat. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 32m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
St. Paul 1, Columbus 0.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 5.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 0.

NEW YORK A. C. IS AGAINST HOLDING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Will Encourage Athletic Competition, but Not Where Title Is to Be Awarded the Winner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of a meeting of the committee on athletics of the New York Athletic Club, the Winged Foot organization Friday announced that no members of the club would be allowed to compete under its colors in championships which might be held during the period of the war. This means that the New York A. C. will not be represented in the coming metropolitan or National A. A. U. track and field championships; but while the Winged Foot club prohibits its athletes competing under the colors of the organization in a championship meeting, the N. Y. A. C. stars are at liberty, as individuals, to enter any championship athletic competition.

According to the resolution, the committee based its decision on the opinion that "the holding of championships events in any branch of athletics during the time of the war is unpatriotic and unfair to those who have enlisted in the various branches of the national service, among whom are a number of championship holders."

The resolution contained a proviso to the effect that "the club shall foster and encourage athletics in all its branches to its fullest extent by the holding of competitions and the rendering of such support and assistance as is possible to such events as shall not be championships, the same as has been done for the last two months."

CICOTTE STARS FOR WHITE SOX AS A PITCHER

Former Boston American Red Sox Pitcher Is Winning Many Games for Chicago This Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pitcher Cicotte, once dropped from Boston to Chicago by the waiver route, is the chief stumbling block in the pennant ambition of the Red Sox. Averages published today show Cicotte has won 17 games and lost seven.

Roush, Cincinnati, in the National League and Ty Cobb in the American League, have shaken off pursuers until they are far ahead in the batting races. Roush has an average of .341 to .332 for Cruise of the St. Louis Cardinals and Cobb is batting for .377 against Sisler's .344. Speaker is hitting .345.

Other National League .300 hitters are Prendergast, Chicago; Fischer, Pittsburgh; Powell, Boston; Hornsby, St. Louis; T. Clarke, Cincinnati; Griffith, Cincinnati; Rawlings, Boston; Rariden, New York; Steele, Pittsburgh; Paulette, St. Louis; Groh, Cincinnati; Chase, Cincinnati; Burns, New York.

In the American League those in the select class are Hamilton, St. Louis; Myers, Philadelphia; Ruth, Boston; Russell, New York; James, Detroit; Ruml, St. Louis; Baker, New York; Chapman, Cleveland; Russell, Chicago; Melnis, Philadelphia; Heilmann, Detroit.

Fred Toney has won the most games of the National League pitchers, having 17 to his credit.

BOY SCOUTS CAMP OPENS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The first two camps to be held by the Boy Scouts of America three miles from Avalon on Santa Catalina Island has been opened, says the Tribune. The cost to each scout is \$7, including car fare, boat fare, board, tents and all expense. Each lad was instructed to take two blankets, change of clothing, bathing suit, camera, tooth brush, handbook and such musical instruments as he might possess.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	FC
Ruth, p.	29	73	6	27	4	5	1	1	1	369	9	58	2	.971
Bader, p.	13	11	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	363	1	12	1	.928
Poster, p.	8	17	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	294	6	20	1	.833
Gardner, 3b.	93	326	33	93	24	8	19	5	1	255	101	174	18	.938
Shore, 1b.	29	99	11	28	6	5	3	1	1	382	20	9	5	.983
Lewis, 1b.	87	319	32	86	17	3	11	5	1	269	178	11	5	.974
Walsh, c.f.	23	71	6	19	1	1	1	1	1	367	37	1	2	.950
Hooper, r.f.	89	328	52	86	13	13	14	6	1	254	144	14	7	.957
Hoblitzel, 1b.	72	250	38	62	14	7	13	5	1	248	72	30	9	.958
Walker, c.f.	73	241	29	59	16	4	11	6	2	244	164	14	5	.972
Scott, ss.	92	319	27	75	20	7	15	5	1	235	198	21	5	.952
Janvrin, 2b.	38	97	16	21	7	3	3	1	1	216	45	78	5	.960
Agnew, c.	60	144	9	31	3	1	4	1	1	215	175	60	7	.971
Shore, p.	55	128	18	29	8	1	5	1	1	210	219	41	5	.981
Thomas, c.	20	61	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	196	8	66	1	.900
Shorten, r.f., c.f., 1f.	42	101	7	19	6	3	1	1	1	188	51	2	1	.900
Cady, c.	10	23	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	173	31	11	2	.954
Leonard, p.	20	49	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	172	2	35	1	.973
Shore, p.	20	49	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	163	9	2	1	.957
Barry, 2b.	71	323	30	43	31	10	5	1	1	129	131	20	12	.965
Pennock, p.	15	18	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	111	1	20	1	.900
McNally, 2b.	17	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	4	7	1	.916
Jones, p.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	.900

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

ioo, c.	3	2	1	1										
owell, c.f.	16	65	11	20	1	3	2	1	1					
awlings, 2b.	57	152	15	46	5	1	8	3	1					
itzpatrick, 2b., r.f., c.f.	35	99	11	27	5	3	5	2	1					
smith, 3b.	72	258	37	72	12	8	9	3	2					
agee, 1f. 1b.	71	240	25	63	13	7	14	4	1					
udolph, p.	22	65	2	17	4	2	1	1	1					
ragesser, c.	46	131	13	33	7	2	5	1	1					
konetchy, 1b.	34	114	34	79	6	13	10	8	1					
maravich, ss.	74	279	36	70	5	10	11	5	1					
arnes, p.	34	53	2	13	1	1	1	1	1					
chey, r.f.	16	67	6	15	2	1	3	2	1					
chey, l.f. c.f.	44	159	17	39	5	2	10	5	2					
elly, p.	36	89	8	17	5	2	3	1	1					
helly, p.	20	28	4	5	2	1	1	1	1					
li, p.	27	48	4	8	3	2	1	1	1					
li, p.	19	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1					
ughes, p.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
klitsch, c.	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					

ILLINOIS, NEW YORK AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE
Established 1836 Incorporated 1904
Telephone Beach 182
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all
kinds of roofing.
Office, 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

BELMONT
Why pay rent in an apartment when you
can own a two-family home in the best part
of BELMONT? Steam heat, open fireplace,
gas kitchen, instantaneous hot water, large
living room, 2 baths and 3 toilets, sleeping
porches, 5 and 6 room greenwood style; separate
back and front entrances, cement steps and
walks; a good investment, as one apartment
can be let for the other. Apply to owners, BENSON
& McLEOD, 400 Common St., Belmont. Auto
service.

Berkshire Hills Farm
FOR SALE
100 acres, five hours from Boston; can be
used as summer home or for the entire year;
house completely furnished; ice and wood stored;
growing garden; light driving horse and wagon;
price reasonable to quick buyer; immediate pos-
session. Address U. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED TO RENT
or buy, cottage or bungalow within 20 miles of
Boston. Address W. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY
SITUATE—Country estate on Bay St. 8-
room colonial home, furnished; modern improve-
ments; excellent view; rent \$500. S. DUBOIS,
Boston, Mass. Phone 125.

ELIOT, ME.—To let per month or season, at-
tractive log bungalow, picturesque location on
Piscataqua River. Address Mrs. A. S. DEVIN.

BUILD LONG TUNNEL
IN STREETS FOR YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Various tun-
nels and excavations that have been in
the course of construction for over
a month in the vicinity of Elm Street
and High Street have been the cause
of much curiosity, and passersby have
made every sort of guess, the most
popular a subway from building to
building.

The purpose of the work, says the
Register, is the establishing of a system
of heat distribution for the univer-
sity buildings, the heating plants to be
centralized on York Street opposite
Grove, where the proposed boiler plant
will be located.

The scheme includes tunneling from
the boiler plant under the White Addi-
tion Machine factory building, under
High Street, along Blount Avenue,
almost to Elm Street. A section
between the main tunnel and passes
under Elm Street to heat the future
additions of the University buildings
and dormitories to be built on the
block where the old Peabody Museum
now stands. Small branches will leave
the main tunnel to accommodate build-
ings not directly in line.

In all there will be nearly a mile of
tunneling, seven feet high and eight
feet wide. All steam pipes, hot air and
water pipes will be run through
the tunnel, where they will be easily
reached in case of trouble. The tunnel
will be made of concrete with an
interior coat of tar for waterproofing
and perpendicular shafts to allow the
entrance of workmen.

ADVISES MARKETS
BY COUNTRY ROADS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Roadside
markets near the city, where autoists
can buy fresh vegetables direct from
the producers are suggested in a
bulletin just issued by Howard Heinz,
director of the department of food sup-
ply in the State Committee of Public
Safety. As quoted by the North Ameri-
can, the bulletin says:

"To the farmers of a particular dis-
trict and their wives and children
to get together and agree to hold
roadside roadside markets at given
hours on given days, this business
would quickly attract city tourists to
the advantage of both farmer and
consumer."

Under present labor conditions it
is impossible for the farmer whose
surplus of fruit and vegetables is
small to take them any serious dis-
count for sale. Not only will quanti-
ties go to waste, but even the butter
and eggs from the farm will reach
the consumer in more or less inferior
condition because of delay in collect-
ing and marketing.

"Such a market should be held at a
specified place on specified days of
the week. It should begin about 4 p. m.,
but earlier on Saturdays. The place
selected should be a well-traveled road
which is comparatively free from dust."

INDIANS VOTED WET;
ACTION SET ASIDE

DULUTH, Minn.—Beltrami County,
which voted wet Aug. 14, 1916, must
hold another liquor election, follow-
ing a decision of the State Supreme
Court, says the Herald.

Forty-six Indians, whose votes were
conceded to have made the county wet
by a majority of 19, were held to be
only residents and not citizens with
voting privileges by the Supreme
Court, which reversed the decision of
a trial court.

Ninety-two votes were cast by the
Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake
reservation. Thirteen were in favor of
prohibition, while 79 were opposed.
The votes of 46 mixed and full-blood
Indians, which were contested, would
have changed the result of the election.

OIL WELL BROUGHT IN
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana
Gas & Lighting Company, which oper-
ates in the Peru oil field, has just
finished its nineteenth producing well,
says a dispatch from Peru to the News.

It is estimated that this well will pro-
duce 150 barrels a day when pumped
regularly. The other wells are produc-
ing 15 to 150 barrels a day.

ROOFING
Our Forty
Roofing
Experts.
are prepared to furnish or repair promptly
Copper Roofs

or roofs of slate, gravel or
Any Fireproof Material.
For ideas and estimates phone our
Roofing Department, Haymarket 2132.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63-75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

LEMON LAND
I offer the good kind, land that now has
value, and this value is practically sure to
increase within a short time as this vicin-
ity is experiencing a wonderful growth.
No experiment as to character of soil.
Some parcels have exceptionally fine build-
ing sites in a country world-famed for its
views. Only a few moments by auto from
a city of 20,000, celebrated as the home of
people of culture and refinement. The in-
vestment would be from \$10,000 to \$20,000
according to location and size. I also offer city
and suburban home sites in great variety.
J. L. HURD, Santa Barbara, California.

FOR SALE—150-acre ranch in Yuba County,
California, in Tahoe National Forest, good 8-
room house and outbuildings; private electric
plant; 2,000 timber, 30 tons clover and grass
hay, 20 head of cattle, and farm tools; good
water; splendid climate. Address: HART-
OLD NELSON, Camptown, Cal. Box 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET
THE ERICSON
373 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Near Massachusetts Ave. subway
station, which is six minutes from
Park St., eight from South and
eleven from North Stations.

Home-like furnished apartments of
three rooms with bathroom for either
temporary or permanent occupancy.
Also a street floor suite for a prac-
titioner.

The Ericson affords a quiet, highly sat-
isfying city home, and its American-plan
table is unsurpassed.
J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., junct. Summer.

Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$75
per month; all outside rooms; janitor
service; electric lights, house tele-
phone system; steam heat, continuous
hot water. Private entrance to Jama-
ica Parkway and Pond. Apply to
Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica
Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Femberton
Building.

Attractive 4 AND 5 Suites
Furnished or Unfurnished
The Beaufort 484 Huntington Avenue
Rutledge Hall 686 Huntington Ave.
Latest Imp. A.C. elev.

APPLY TO JANITORS OR
THOMAS BURDETT, Agent
1173 Tremont Street Tel. Roxbury 218

COOL APARTMENT
TO LET until October; beautifully furnished;
near Harvard Square, Tel. Cambridge 4900.
COOLIDGE CORNER—Light housekeeping,
deliciously cool apartment; two porches,
equipment furnished; room \$4; kitchen gas; call
evening, 12 Brook St. or 24 Elm St., Boston.

DELIGHTFULLY located, finished, cool
corner apartment in Brookline for summer. Ad-
dress 511, Monitor Office, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED
"WANTED" in country, near street car
fare, for boy & years old, with Protestant fam-
ily, for month of August. Address 31, Monitor
Office, Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS
BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Cheer-
ful, homelike rooms, centrally located in
residential district; good home cooking.

BOARD WANTED
DINNERS WANTED—In pleasant family
Gainsborough at two ladies; breakfasts for
one. Address 5, Monitor Office, Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
BUSINESS WOMAN desires a home for her-
self and boy of three and a half years; kindly
give particulars. Address W. 10, Monitor Of-
fice, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET
ARLINGTON CENTRE—TO LET—10 rooms,
suitable for one large family or two small
families; central bath; hot water; electric
fridge; piano; 3 minutes from station and
trolley, 15 Russell St. Tel. 2806-W.

REAL ESTATE—20 Chatterbox West—A few
desirable rooms. Telephone Back Bay 7000 for
detailed information.

GAINSBOROUGH ST.—108—Light, newly fur-
nished, all modern improvements; tourists or per-
manent; central bath; very near street car.

HUNTINGTON AVE.—135, Suite 3, 3rd floor
Nobly furnished; quiet, beautiful view; ex-
cellent; ladies only; reasonable; references ex-
changed. Tel. 12.

HUNTINGTON AVE.—170, Suite 2—Priv-
ate, single or two attractive rooms; cen-
tral location; permanent or tourists; refer-
ences.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Cook, airy furnished home; centrally located,
electric lights and other improvements. Address
Mrs. JOHN JULIAN, 131 Elm St., Mar-
blehead, Mass.

ST. BOWDISH ST.—198, Suite 3—Well fur-
nished, private home; three windows; moderate
price; private family; hot water, telephone,
central bath; very near street car.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find
pleasant, homelike rooms with Mrs. TAY-
LOR, 138 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 891-W.

USED ELECTRICS
AT FAIR PRICES.
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. J. STIMPSON, Agent
DETROIT ELECTRICS
620 Beacon Street Boston Back Bay 3230

AUTOMOBILES
Limousines and Touring Cars
FOR HIRE
HENRY C. BELL, 15 Francis St., Brookline
Tel. Brookline 358

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST,
SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fal-
mouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Sub-
ject for The Mother Church and its
branch organizations: "Truth, Sunday
School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Ten-
timinial meeting every Wednesday evening
at 7:30.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Glenn & Clark
121 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.
Boston's
Shirt Waist Shop

The smock
advertised
is made of
mercerized
poplin and
is a great
seller.

in pink, in
white, light
blue, or
white. You
can have the
body colored
with white
trimmings, or
vice versa.
Sizes 34 to 44.
Sent postpaid
on receipt of
price and 20c
extra for post-
age.

Dunham Bros.
Sport Smock 98c

JULY
MARK DOWN SALE
Get some of the good things in
this sale.

LADIES' COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES
SEPARATE SKIRTS
GIRLS' COATS FROM 8 to 14 years
All of Our BOYS' SUITS Reduced
Liberal Reductions on All of Our
MEN'S SUITS
We close Saturday at 1 o'clock

GOOD SHEPHERD YARNS
Fancy yarns for Sweaters, Scotch yarns 10%
off for Army work; needles, etc. Also a full
line of Knit Goods. SOLATA N.
TAYLOR, 56 BROADFIELD ST., BOSTON.
MADE IN ENGLAND. CHRISTMAS COVE GIFT SHOP.

MISS H. W. LOGAN—SPENCER CORSET
A special design for each customer.
Front, back laced. Awarded Gold Medal
at Panama-Pacific Exposition. 462 Boyl-
ston St., Room 210, Boston.

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

COWEN'S Women's Shop, 106 Mass. Ave.
Boston—Washes, lvy corsets, hosiery, un-
derwear, kimono, gloves; mail orders.

LEATHER GOODS
Regulation Military and Red Cross
TRUNKS
Manufactured by us
especially for these
purposes.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags, Novelties,
etc. Special Order Work.

"MOCAN" LEATHER
GOODS
SHOP
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
226 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Tel. B. 1400

KEYSTONE LEATHER CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
GLAZED AND BULL KID LEATHERS
Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston

BRISTOL PATENT LEATHER CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
PATENT COLT AND KID LEATHERS
Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston

CARRIAGE DRIVING
THE LONGWOOD COACH
Up-to-date carriage service, with temper-
ate, courteous, careful, experienced, liveried
drivers; day or night; also splendidly
equipped "boarding" stable for saddle or
driving horses; special rates for church
work. BENNY C. FRANCIS ST.,
Brookline, Tel. Brookline 358.

FOR SALE
CANADIAN and foreign rights to American
patent on practical automatic belt ren-
tals. Address: F. KLEMMER, 323 Chambers
St., Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS
WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS, ROLLERS
2 Park Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1819

HELP WANTED—MALE
EXPERIENCED attendant wanted for gen-
tlemen; salary \$50 and board. Write H. A.
DREWS, 31 Mt. St., Waterville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
CAPABLE WOMAN for general work in fam-
ily of two adults; preferably to go home
nights; must be experienced. Tel. call or write
with refs. 21 Dumbart St., Brighton, Mass.

GOVERNOR for little girl of three years
in New York City; salary \$40. Apply by
letter to Mrs. J. W. WALKER, Tower House,
Sound Beach, Conn.

**STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; desirable of-
ficial position; call personally.** TAYLOR
J. GUNNY, 21 West 4th St., New York City.

REFINED ATTENDANT, sole charge of girl,
Write Mrs. HENRY DIXIE, Plainville, Long
Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
AUDITOR, ACCOUNTANT,
SYSTEMATIZER
now employed at \$50 weekly; seeks similar po-
sition which will enable him to locate perma-
nently in small city; under middle age; single;
agreed; land if desired. Write Box B, 116
Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SUPERINTENDENT—Man of executive ability,
accustomed to handling many employees; desired po-
sition; speaks 5 languages. S. S. Monitor, Boston.

POSITION WANTED—Several years' experience
in territory, southern New England. EMERSON,
Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.

YOUNG LADY WANTS PLACE
in home where she can work for board and
clothes and go to school; references exchanged.
Write VADA HOSKINS, Spickard, Grundy
County, Missouri.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable; used to managing
large home; (traveling) food of children.
MRS. HOOVER, 222 Ford Ave., Richmond, Va.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires situation as
companion-attendant; good cook; will go out
of Boston, Box E, 100 St. New York City.

PROOFREADER—Young woman with experience
desired position during August. Address
G. 14, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
REFINED, educated, experienced woman
seeks position as managing housekeeper or gov-
erness where possible to keep with her daugh-
ter, age 2; can also do clerical work; best
references. Address Mrs. EMERSON,
Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.

YOUNG WOMAN wants some kind of light
outdoor work per farm. Aug. 15 to Nov. 1;
near ocean preferred. Address 17, Monitor
Office, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable; used to managing
large home; (traveling) food of children.
MRS. HOOVER, 222 Ford Ave., Richmond, Va.

CONFECTIONERY
FOSS CHOCOLATES
*Quality and
Premiere*
MADE IN BOSTON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
TOOTH PASTE
BUTRILL'S
TOOTH POWDER
IN EITHER FORM
25c

Long advertised to Monitor
readers and appreciated as a reliable,
efficient dentifrice. "Butrill's"
contains none of the
cheaper cleaning agents.
Only a best of
material is allowed to
enter into its composition.

New England
Laboratory Company
Lynn, Massachusetts
Active Workers for
Better Teeth

FOR SAFETY
Prevents dulling. Every knife
in view. No searching in
drawers. Every kitchen should
be equipped with one.
PRICE 25c by mail.
Money returned if not sat-
isfactory. Agents wanted.
THE HARDY
OLDER, San Francisco, Cal.
1506 Washington Street

FURNITURE
Macy Bookcases and Library Furniture
MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO.
7 Arch Street, Boston

LEATHER
Why is
"Success Brand" Kangaroo
different?

BECAUSE its softness,
combined with its strength and
durability, renders shoes made
from it as comfortable as the
softest cloth, yet capable of
good service, while the close
grain of the leather renders
them suitable and fit for all
seasons.

Why Ask For It?
BECAUSE YOU WANT THE BEST!
ZIEGEL, EISMAN & CO.,
45 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
HOUSE DECORATORS
Interior and Exterior Painting
Paperhanging
We carry a full line of wallpaper, paints, etc.,
at down town prices.
S. ROBINSON
23 DUNDON STREET
Estimates given free of charge.

FLORISTS
MODERATE
FLORIST PRICES
COMLEY, 6 Park St.
Tels. Haymarket 64 and 60, Lexington 64-W.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
MEN'S WEAR BY MAIL
Let us save you money. At we have hundreds
of others, by supplying your shirts, collars, un-
derwear, hosiery, neckwear, etc., at lowest
prices, regularly. Any make, any style.
Write today for goods or information.
PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.,
Brookline, Mass.

HATTERS
WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St.,
Boston. Straw and Panama hats bleached
and retinted. Soft stiff silk and opera
hats cleaned and repaired; bands and blind-
ings all widths and shapes put on while
you wait.

AUCTIONS
AUCTION
Sergeant Bros., Auctioneers, Tuesday, 10 a. m.,
St. Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Furniture of all
kinds, crockery, rugs, pictures, chairs, etc.

CULBURN—JEWELER
Watch and Clock Repairing
1432 Mass. Ave., Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 3343

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH
W. K. TAYLOR, 5 Bromfield St.,
15 Years with Smith-Patterson Co.

CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERS
1310 Beacon Street Phone Brookline 6000

CARPET CLEANING
Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO.
120 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Tel. Rox. 1071

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Rubber Stamps and Stencils
DUMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS
115 Washington Street Tel. Main 7138
Send for catalog.

BROOKLINE
CLEANING AND DYEING
LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERS
1310 Beacon Street Phone Brookline 6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Permanent position as office man-
ager or bookkeeper; four years' experience in
public accounting. S. H. NEILL, 118 N.
Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles. 550047.

CHICAGO
CLEANING AND DYEING
CLEANING AND DYEING
ARTHUR BERG,
President
W. M. LOEWY,
Vice-President and Treasurer
Kraus Bros. Loewy Company
CLEANERS and DYERS

3517-23 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Garfield 5300

South Branch **FRANK HARSCHER, Manager** Phone Drexel 880

DAVID WEBER
THE MAN WHO KNOWS
Phone Douglas 524.

COAL
Susquehanna Anthracite
Sterling Pocahontas

O. S. RICHARDSON
COAL COMPANY
THE WAGGENER COAL CO., Retail Dept.
203 South Dearborn Street
Telephone Harrison 4217

QUALITY FINANCIAL SERVICE
Special Offer—Limited amount.
First Mortgage 4% yield on Business
Property.

Edgewater State Bank
Broadway at Wilson Ave., Chicago.
A Home Bank. Capital \$200,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes. 3% on Savings.

FOR SALE
PLAYER PIANO used nine months; mahogany
case, latest design and old make; handsome
bench, 25 rolls and music cabinet; cash or good
payments at one-half original price. Address
809 Windsor Ave., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 48-foot cabin cruiser
45-hp. heavy duty engine; 12 m. hour. R.
SCHNEIDER, 4011 Kenmore Ave., Wellington 965.
FOR SALE—8-room brick home, furnished,
south front; front and side entrances; good
garage. 2416 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

GROCERIES AND MARKETS
"Service," Quality, Fair Price, Efficient
Delivery
ORCHARD & ORCHARD
1433 E. 32nd St. Tel. Hyde Park 633

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

TAILORS
Weiss
SPECIALTIES
Summer Season
Sport Suits, Coats
and Skirts,
Shirtwaist Suits
Neilsen Avenue. Tel. Far Rock. 1341.

SYLVAIN BLUM
Repairing and Pressing, Cleaner and Dyer
261 Central Ave. Tel. 833 Far Rock.

PLUMBING
PHILIP P. SCOTT
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Far Rockaway, N. Y. Telephone 372

PAINTING AND DECORATING
JOHN P. POLEY
DECORATIONS AND PAINTING
Central Ave. Telephone 684 Far Rock.

WM. H. MILLER
Decorating and Painting
Phone Far Rock 2770, Richmond 11: 1447-R

FLORISTS
JOHN F. MARSDEN
FLORIST
Far Rockaway, N. Y. Telephone 9

IMPORTERS
A. J. TANOUS
Real Laces and Madeira Embroideries
1033 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 2592

MILLINERY
Nathan's Millinery Shop
300 Central Ave. Tel. 2243 Far Rock.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS
WEST SECOND ST., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
N. Y.—Rooms and table guests accommo-
dated in desirable home. Tel. 2285.

NEW YORK CITY

MOVING AND STORAGE
Hoisting
Lift Van
On Board
Steamer
New
Fireproof
Storage

For Household Furniture
Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms
248, 250, 252 West 63rd St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

ROOMS TO LET
BUSINESS WOMAN with share house-
hold apartment with woman; subway, elevated,
convenient; refs.; phone evenings, 2300 Academy.
WEST 88TH ST., 11—Ary single room, also
bath; hot water, refrigerator; references; board.
Call evenings. ROSE, Phone 6728 Riverside.

W. 81ST ST.—36—Large and small rooms,
well kept home; all modern improvements;
board optional; references.

WEST 17TH STREET, 105—Well-kept room
with laundry, in apartment; \$4 weekly.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Between Seasons Clothes

"What shall I wear?" is just as much of a question these midsummer days, as ever it is in the spring or fall. In fact, it is probably answered with more difficulty than at any other time of year, since the change, if any, is less decided. In the spring comes the discarding of the thick clothing of the winter for the welcome lighter weight apparel of the springtime. And then, too, in due season, comes the preparation for the still warmer days of summer. But, when the midsummer days have come and all of the summer wardrobe has been tried out, there are days and occasions when what to wear is a question; the answering of which requires some careful thinking on the part of the well-dressed woman.

There is always the serge suit, the light weight suit in navy blue or black or purple, and, with a small, modish hat and a smart veil, there is a traveling costume always ready. But, if one prefers lighter colors, even for journeying, there are the pongee and the simple silk suits to be had. Perhaps, however, one of the most satisfactory articles of apparel for train and town wear, in the summer season, is the navy blue taffeta or foulard. If made in some sort of a Russian blouse effect, one feels dressed when upon the street without the coat that women in general consider so necessary a part of their city outdoor garb. These taffeta dresses, offered for the midsummer trade, are lightweight and cool and simply, though attractively, made. Their ornamentation is slight, perhaps a few bands of colored embroidery, well placed, on the corsage, the cuffs and the pockets. Sometimes a pretty bit of beading, to match the silk or in contrasting colors, is used. Frequently there is a vest of white or flesh-colored Georgette crepe or sheer white organdie, with a collar to match, and it may be also, cuffs of the same. These accessories have the advantage of being easily cleaned or washed, so that the gown may be kept crisp and fresh. The sleeves are usually, this season, of Georgette crepe, to match the gown in color. And a sash is attached somewhere to nearly all of these midsummer gowns.

Then there are the popular capes of lightweight material, when one wants a wrap to slip over the taffeta frock. Speaking of foulards, as we were a moment ago, the polka dot and

the coin spot are out in force this year, and these are generally accepted as suitable attire for street wear and traveling.

Gingham, too, is finding a place second only to the taffetas and foulards this year. One sees it on Fifth Avenue, in New York, as well as outside of the city, on country roads and lawns. It is made simply, but with a cut and a style that is irreproachable. Gingham skirts seem largely inclined to the petegot effect, with high pockets at each side. Here, again, the white collars and cuffs and often little vests are generally used. Then, the gingham is made in a style reminding one of the Russian blouse; that is, in a sort of smock or coat effect, or just an overskirt or tunic. And a sash is a prominent feature now, no matter what the material it is made of.

White is always a favorite, though, perhaps, never more so than at midsummer. Some of the daintiest, and withal the most useful, of the season's offerings in white are the frocks of net and lace. They may be as simple or elaborate as you like and serve for a multitude of occasions, both afternoons and evenings. These are, for the most part, simply made but are adorned with a wealth of tucks, embroidery or lace, or combinations of all three. Frequently a sash of silk or satin or velvet, of some bright or light color, adds the finishing touch to them.

Georgette crepe, usually in white or flesh pink, are also popular for this season and many of the models are simply cut, but lavishly showered with tucks and beading, either in white or colors for decoration.

Then, there is the shirtwaist suit, popular for many years and now promoted to a place among the silks. Such a suit, in any one of the daintily striped washable silks, is a welcome addition to any woman's wardrobe.

Linon, of course, and particularly the sheer, handkerchief variety, is always lovely; but it wrinkles so badly that it is not so popular as it might be, were it less trouble to keep it smooth. But the volles are a joy. This year they seem to be daintier than ever, both in texture and in colors. You may have them striped or spotted, as you will, in white or delicate blues and pinks and mauves, solid colors all, and also in most fascinating floral effects.

Fish Dishes for the Family

Boiled Salmon—After the salmon is thoroughly washed, tie it in a square of cheese cloth kept for the purpose and boil in a kettle with enough boiling water to cover the fish. Let it cook slowly. A four pound piece will require about an hour to cook. Salt the water well, shortly before removing the fish. When done, lift it carefully from the kettle and, untying the cloth, place the fish on a heated platter, being careful to preserve the shape. Pour over and around it a white sauce to which 2 or 3 hard boiled eggs, cut into small pieces, have been added. If preferred, cut only the whites of the eggs into the sauce and grate the yolks over the fish, after the sauce has been poured on. Garnish the platter with sprigs of parsley. Green peas and new potatoes are time-honored accompaniments of fresh salmon.

Broiled Salmon—Broil slices of salmon steak in a wire broiler over the coals, or in a hot pan under the gas flame in the oven; in either case, turn frequently. When done, serve on a hot plate at once, sprinkling each slice with salt, pepper and melted butter. Add a quarter of a lemon and a bit of parsley to each plate. Cucumbers, sliced very thin and mixed with French dressing, are an excellent accompaniment.

Salmon and Rice—Butter a deep narrow loaf pan, such as is used for baking bread, and line it with freshly cooked warm rice. Fill the center with cold salmon (either boiled or canned) which has been flaked well with a fork. Season this with pepper, a dash of lemon juice and a little melted butter. Cover with rice and set the pan into a steamer. When it has steamed about an hour, turn out upon a hot platter and pour an egg sauce over it—that is, a white sauce to which hard boiled eggs, cut in small pieces, have been added.

Salmon Loaf—This may be made with cold boiled or canned salmon; it does not matter which. Take 1 can of salmon or its equivalent of the cold boiled fish, rinse well in hot water, remove skin and bones and flake. Mix together 1½ tablespoons of salt, 1 teaspoon of mustard, 1½ tablespoons of sugar, ½ tablespoon of flour, a pinch of cayenne pepper, 1½ tablespoons of melted butter, 4 tablespoons of vinegar, the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs and ¾ of a cup of sweet milk. Cook this slowly over boiling water in a double boiler until it thickens, stirring it all of the time. Soak 1 scant tablespoon of granulated gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water. When the first mixture thickens, strain the gelatin and add. Fill a ring mold with the salmon and chill it. Turn out then upon a dish and fill the center with a cucumber sauce, made as follows: Pare 1 good-sized cucumber, chop it fine and drain off the liquid. Beat ½ cup of thick cream until very stiff and season it with 1 tablespoon of salt, a dash of pepper and, very slowly, 2 tablespoons of vinegar. Lastly beat in the chopped cucumber. This dish, garnished with a bit of green, parsley, cress or nasturtium leaves, small ones, makes a delicious and attractive luncheon dish.

Broiled Fresh Mackerel—This is a favorite dish in New England. When preparing it, one should be careful to wash it well and remove all the thin black skin from the inside of the fish, also to dry it after washing.

When broiling, whether over the coals or under a gas flame, be sure to broil the inside of the fish first and the outside last, as the skin burns more quickly.

Baked Bluefish—Clean the fish thoroughly and place on a greased broiler in a dripping pan. First, however, fill it with a stuffing made as follows: Mix together 1 cup of dried bread or cracker crumbs, 4 tablespoons of melted butter, 1 tablespoon of salt, a dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon of onion juice (less, if the flavor is not well liked), 1 teaspoon chopped capers, 2 teaspoons of chopped pickles and 2 teaspoons of chopped parsley. If too dry, moisten with a little hot water. Sew up the fish when stuffed, or wind it with clean white string. Brush over with melted butter and dredge with flour. Bake in a hot oven, basting frequently with a mixture of melted butter and hot water.

Baked Slice of Fish—Grease a shallow baking pan and dot it over with small lumps of butter. Sprinkle over this 1 onion chopped fine. Place the slice (or slices) of fish in the pan and spread with a little butter. Pour over this 1 tablespoon of vinegar. When the fish is done, remove it from the pan, but keep it hot while making a sauce for it. Mix a little flour with the butter in the pan and add, slowly, boiling water, stirring all the time over the fire until the light consistency is achieved. Add a few chopped pickles or mushrooms and pour over the fish. Garnish with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley.

Cod à l'Italienne—This is an excellent luncheon dish, very simply made. To 1 cup of flaked boiled codfish, add 1 cup of freshly cooked macaroni. Mix together, adding 1 or 2 tablespoons of grated cheese, according to taste. Season with salt and pepper, a dash of onion, too, if you like it, and moisten with milk or thin white sauce. Pour into a buttered baking dish or into small individual baking dishes—ramekins—well buttered, and cover with bread or cracker crumbs, mixed with more grated cheese and a little salt and pepper. Dot slightly with butter. Place in a good oven until heated through and well browned.

Salt Cod with Puree of Parsnips—This is an old English recipe. Soak 1 pound of salt codfish over night, then wash well in clean cold water. Place it then in a saucepan, cover it with cold water and bring to a boil. Boil it slowly until it is quite tender; this will require about an hour usually. Drain it then, remove all skin and bones and get it away to keep hot until the puree is ready. To make this, boil 3 or 4 parsnips until tender, drain them and rub them through a sieve. Mix this with 1 tablespoon of melted butter and also with about 2 or 3 tablespoons of thick cream. Season with salt and pepper. Pour the puree over the fish and serve on a hot platter, garnished with parsley.

New England Fish Balls—Soak 2 cups of flaked salt codfish over night. In the morning, add 4 cups of hot mashed potatoes to the fish, which has been, in the meantime, chopped fine. Season with pepper, add 1 well beaten egg and a little melted butter. Mold into small balls and fry in deep fat, like doughnuts, draining them well before sending them to the table. They should be crisp, golden brown balls.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Japanese Chair

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The chair is, of course, not in general use in Japan, because the ordinary position of the gay little islanders, at meals and social meetings, is cross-legged on the ground; or, rather, on the exquisitely clean and soft mats with which every native room is carpeted in the Land of the Rising Sun. But, for ceremonial use, chairs are made of some of the beautiful maple and other hardwoods that grow in the forests. As in Chinese carpentering, nails are seldom used, because, in the warmer parts of the Far East, the climate is for a great part of the year like that of a hothouse, and would soon destroy them with rust. Glue, likewise, is tabooed, because it would soon give way in that steamy atmosphere. In the absence of these agents to keep the furniture together, all the different parts are neatly dovetailed.

The carving of the Japanese is as celebrated and as preeminent among neighboring nations as their painting and needlework, and it is applied to their furniture with painstaking thoroughness. The writer possesses a Japanese armchair, in which the arms and back are formed of a life-like representation of the Chinese dragon. The scales and serpentine curving of the body are all faithfully represented, and even the legs are armed and winged to match the other parts. In the dragon's mouth is the ball with which that lively creature is always represented at play. It is never a fearsome beast, as in western countries, but rather a comic character.

In the Chinese dragon festival, a red and green monster, some hundred yards long, comes wriggling along the streets with the feet of 40 or 50 men showing beneath its folds. The great open-mouthed head is forever darting this way and that, at a red ball dangled by an active and graceful youth who dances backwards before it all along its course. A crowd of children scamper alongside, filling the air with shrieks of merry laughter.

Fashions in Gloves Yesterday and Today

Somehow one is not inclined, naturally, to think of the wearing of gloves as a particularly ancient custom, so it is just a bit surprising to learn that even the men who inhabited caves, long before the days of historical records, were accustomed to using some such sort of hand covering at times. The ancient Greeks wore them, too, according to Homer; and so did the Romans in the days of their pomp and glory.

During the Middle Ages, gloves formed a part of the war panoply, if not of the regular dress of the knights and their followers; the higher the rank of the knight, the richer and more elaborately embellished were his gloves. These were made of heavy leather, with steel or iron plates inserted on the backs. Some were entire gauntlets of steel, which may be seen today in museums among collections of old armor.

It seems quite probable that the first gloves were purely utilitarian affairs, and, also, that they were constructed on the order of what we call mittens today—that is, without separate compartments—if one may describe them thus—for the fingers. When women adopted them, their make-up changed; also the ornamental note crept in.

The Thirteenth Century is the time given by antiquarians as that when gloves began to attain wide popularity in England. By that time, women had begun to wear them more or less tentatively with the plain, more or less ladylike style which men had found suitable for their purposes, attempted to make them good looking as well, and to wear them as decorative touches to their costumes. Linon is said to have been one of the first fabrics employed for these new styles, and they were frequently made long enough to reach to the elbow.

To be sure, royalty had worn gloves long before, richly jeweled affairs, even in the times of Henry II. Gradually the nobility adopted the custom and, later, other people followed suit. But it was not until the Thirteenth Century, as we have said, that gloves began to be really popular, for not until then did women begin to pay much attention to them. From that time on, however, they were more and more worn, and those who were able to do so had their gloves beautifully embroidered and set with precious stones. By the time that Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne of England, in the Sixteenth Century, the fashion of wearing gloves had become widespread. She, however, as the great fashion leader of the day, encouraged their elaborate ornamentation. Not only were the gloves of her day richly adorned with exquisite embroidery and jewels, but they were also delicately perfumed.

We are told that, among Queen

Elizabeth's possessions, were many pairs of gloves, presented to her by admiring courtiers, and she is credited with having remarked to Sir Walter Raleigh, or some other favorite, that gloves were a suitable gift. It is not the only one, for a subject to make to his sovereign. It is also said that, when the Queen visited the University at Cambridge, she was presented with a pair of gloves, richly ornamented with gold and embroidery, and perfumed.

The glove is frequently mentioned in history, in connection with interesting old-time customs. For example, a folded glove was often given by one to another, as a symbol of pledge or gauge; vassals, too, had gloves bestowed upon them, together with certain rights, such as the founding of a town or some such thing. On the other hand, these landholders frequently made a gift of gloves to their sovereign, or overlord, in return for grants of land and privileges. Thus gloves acquired a ceremonial usage, and for a long time the presentation of a pair of gloves was looked upon as a signal honor. And every one, of course, is familiar with the custom of throwing down the glove as a challenge on the tournament field and elsewhere.

It is rather difficult to say just where gloves were first manufactured to any great extent. France has always been famous, as she is today, for her glove making. England is similarly famous, and we learn that gloves have been made there since the Tenth Century or soon after. Spain also manufactured gloves. There is an old proverb, which is frequently quoted, apropos of this subject. It is to the effect that three countries contribute to the making of good gloves: Spain, which dresses the leather; France, which cuts it into shape; and England, which does the sewing. The records of the industry show that the glove-makers of Perth, in Scotland, were incorporated in about the middle of the Twelfth Century, while those of France formed a guild at the end of that century. In the Sixteenth Century, gloves made in both France and Spain were imported into London and sold there, while, in the middle of the Seventeenth Century, the glove-makers of Worcester formed a corporation. Worcester is said to be the principal seat of the glove industry today, in that land. Gloves are also made in the United States, chiefly in the eastern part of the country. Italy, too, makes excellent gloves.

The latest styles in gloves seem to remind one somewhat of those worn during the Elizabethan period. Although, to be sure, the gold and jewels are absent and the perfume is not used, still the embroidery is more and more evident and so are other forms of ornamentation. In most, the usual three lines of embroidery over the

Did You Ever Cook Parsnips This Way?

Did you ever treat parsnips as you sometimes do sweet potatoes? This way, for instance: Choose medium sized ones, also some that are uniform in size, as they look so much better on the table, and scrub them well. Then bake them in the oven and, at the table, just split them open and eat with butter and salt, as though they were sweet potatoes. Some people like them very much this way.

One Picture at a Time

The week-end visitor had so far found no trouble in expressing her delight in the new house. It just suited its setting, placed high among the trees, through the branches of which bits of shimmering blue lake were visible. The house was long and low and rambling; it seemed to have taken its shape from the uneven land upon which it stood, for it was all up and down steps. Its shingles were stained a soft brown, its roof a softer green which blended in with the waving branches brushing it gently here and there. Inside, the house was all in dull browns and greens, too; everything was very simple, though entirely comfortable. The plan of having but two wall papers in the whole house—one foliage paper in brown and green for halls and living and dining rooms, and a gray-white paper with an invisible figure for bedrooms—gave unity to the house and a sense of rest and completeness. Having journeyed all over the new home, even to the splendidly equipped, light kitchen and pantry, the guest followed her hostess back to the living room, with its enormous fireplace, its cream-colored wicker chairs with brown cushions, its casement windows where sage green silk curtains flapped lazily in the summer breeze, and its tempting long shelves of books. There she sank comfortably down upon the couch before the fire, and heaved a great sigh of content.

"You've done it all beautifully, my dear," she exclaimed. "I doubt if I could have succeeded better myself. And that is magnanimous of me, for, as you know, I still have a lingering notion that I was cut out for an interior decorator. But, there's just one thing. You're sure you will not be offended if I mention it? Well, then, why don't you have any pictures?" The hostess smiled. "Yes," she said, "I expected that. You are exactly the seventh person who has asked the same question; I've been much entertained by keeping count. In the first place, we have some pictures. If you look hard, you will see them; but they are not large and they are not many. The reason that they do not speak to you more loudly and promptly is because they are not your pictures. They are mine, and they do talk to me. Each to his taste, you see."

"It's this way: I love pictures—the right pictures, the ones that are right for me. But I have never liked back of the hand are shown, but the stitches on these lines are greatly varied, not only in formation, but also in colors; some have straight broken stripes in two tones, others straight lines marked off into stars or diamonds or tiny circles. Not only is this back-stitching more elaborate than that which we have been accustomed to for some time, but the wrists are ornamented as well. White ones have black borders in scalloped effect and black ones are similarly bordered in white. Some of these borders are marked off into conventional or geometrical designs. These are only just beginning to come into the market, according to the fashion experts. Other colors are going to be popular during the coming season, they say, among them various shades of gray and tan."

They also prophesy the application of floral designs to the backs of gloves. If this is to be done to any extent, it will certainly bring out the resemblance between the gloves of this and an earlier day, when fashions were supposed to have been more sumptuous and extravagant. It is also said that the new gloves are to have beautiful clasps of glass, in colors harmonizing with the glove, or its decoration, or both.

Indian Curry

(A recipe brought from India) Peel and slice 1 large onion and fry in butter until brown, then add to it 1 tablespoon of curry powder. Cut 1½ pounds of chicken or lamb into small pieces and put in a saucepan with 1 cup of cold water, or enough to cover it. Set this over the fire and let it simmer for 10 minutes. Then add the onion and curry powder, well mixed, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 pint of tomatoes and juice, 1 sliced lemon, 1 bay leaf, 5 whole allspice, 5 whole cloves and a dash of cayenne pepper. Cook this mixture for 20 minutes, then let it stand for 24 hours. Ten minutes before time to serve it, add 1 pint of milk, 1 cup of dried, fine bread crumbs, and heat. Have some rice freshly cooked until flaky, and pile the curry upon it with sweet chutney.

Do You Sleep on Horse-Hair?

There's something better—and then the cost. Remember, the

Ostermoor Mattress

of sheeted, hand-laid, vegetable fiber. Built not stuffed like hair! The Ostermoor way is far superior and costs less.

Ostermoor & Co. 116 Elizabeth St. through to 123 Broadway—New York.

Directions for Drying Fruits and Berries

"Fruits may be dried in the sun until the surface begins to wrinkle, then finished in the drier. With stone fruits, such as peaches, plums, apricots and cherries, none but fruits that are fresh, ripe and in perfect condition should be used. With apples, pears and quinces, effective thrift calls for using the sound portions of fruit that may be partially wormy or imperfect. When properly dried, fruits should be entirely free from moisture, when

pressed between the fingers on removal from drier. Line trays with cheesecloth or wrapping paper, before spreading fruit on them. Cool quickly, after drying, to prevent shriveling." Thus begin the directions for drying fruits and vegetables, as given in the manual for home drying, published by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission in Washington. They are continued as follows:

"Berries—Pick over, removing all leaves and stems, wash and remove surface moisture, handling with care to prevent bruising. Spread in thin layers and dry slowly. The total drying time is four to five hours. Start at temperature of 100 degrees F., raising to 125 in about two hours. Then raise temperature to 140 degrees and maintain two or three hours longer.

"Cherries—After washing and removing surface moisture, spread unseeded in thin layers. Drying time, two to four hours. Start at temperature of 110 degrees F., and raise gradually to 150 degrees. If preferred, the pits may be removed, although this causes loss of juice.

"Plums and Apricots—Select fruit that is medium ripe. Let stand in boiling water, in covered vessel, for 20 minutes. Drain and remove surface moisture. Drying time, four to six hours. Start at temperature of 110 degrees F., and raise gradually to 150 degrees. Do not use small, thin-fleshed varieties.

"Apples, Pears and Quinces—Pare, core and slice. If a light-colored product is desired, prepare one apple, pear or quince at a time and dip the slices immediately, for one minute, into cold water containing eight teaspoons of salt to the gallon. The salt water prevents discoloration. If preferred, core the whole fruit after peeling and slice into rings, dipping these for one minute into cold salted water, as described above. Remove surface moisture. Drying time, four to six hours, or until leathery and pliable. Start at temperature of 110 degrees F., and raise gradually to 150 degrees. Pears may be steamed 10 minutes after slicing and before drying. Quinces are treated in the same way as pears.

"Peaches—Cut in halves, remove pit, place pit surface up and dry, directed for apples. If it is desired to have peeled product, loosen the skins with solution made of eight ounces of lye in 4½ gallons of water. This solution should be boiling, and the peaches plunged into it until the skin cracks. Then remove peaches and dip into four changes of cold water and rub off the skin with the hands. Cut into halves and dry as above."

The Way to Roast on the Gas Ring Instead of in the Oven

The following will commend itself as an inexpensive way of roasting a small piece of mutton or beef, without heating the oven.

Place in a saucepan (large enough to hold the meat chosen) about a half of bacon dripping, lard, or margarine. Make this hot, place meat in it and brown well on both sides. Then turn gas jet down very low and allow it to cook until done. Three small, round chump chops, done in this way, require one teaspoon of cold water added to the dripping before the chops are put in, or the meat might burn, but beef does not need the additional water, as it is moist in itself. Chop chops take about 15 minutes to cook; 1½ pounds topside of beef a little longer. When the meat is done, lift it on the platter, pour away some of the dripping, and then make the gravy in the usual way.

Parsnips, onions and other vegetables may be roasted in the same way.

A Cover for Your Racket

Nowadays, when chintzes reign supreme both in dress accessories and in the decoration of rooms, why not introduce them into the field of sports? Why not make a gay chintz cover for your tennis racket, serving as a convenient little strap of the material to carry it by? One house is making these covers, and they are most attractive when they match the smock or the parasol of the owner.

HIGH GRADE YARN

AT WHOLESALE ONLY

For Uncle Sam's Boys

*Khaki, Navy, White and Oxford

*Club rates for lots from 10 to 100 lbs.

\$1.50 per lb.

and express charges.

Additional discount for larger lots.

(Prices subject to change.)

Mail only—Quick delivery.

Write for "What to Knit to Do Your Bit," with samples.

ELKIMO YARN COMPANY

Manufacturer of Yarns.

Sales Office: 176 Federal St., Boston

HYCO

Makes Washing Easy

Each of our 25c packages contains 15 small cloth bags of HYCO.

Softens the Water

No soap required for cleaning, and one-half the usual amount for washing.

One cloth bag of HYCO put in the boiler or washing machine, will save, without rubbing, more than half the labor of washing, together with more than half the soap bill.

Does not injure the hands, or the finest lace or linens. HYCO makes white clothes, is guaranteed to contain no acid or lye, will not fade colored clothes or shrink woollens.

Send 25c for complete working sample, which will be sent prepaid.

AGENTS WANTED

THE HIKE DIRT COMPANY, Franklin, Pa.

THE HOME FORUM

"I Was Sick, and Ye Visited Me"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is an extraordinary amount of metaphysical insight in the writings of Shakespeare, and that no doubt is why, on page 66 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy calls him the "great poet of humanity." Mrs. Eddy was quoting from "As You Like It," but there are dozens and dozens of other passages in other plays, which justify her criticism. One such passage occurs in "Henry IV." It is the passage in which Hotspur is waiting the arrival of his father, Northumberland, and receiving only a letter to say that he is sick, bursts forth:

"Zounds! how has the leisure to be sick
In such a justling time?"

Now sickness is a mental condition, and it is possible just because a man has leisure to permit his thoughts to dwell on material things. "A sick body," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 260 of Science and Health, "is evolved from sick thoughts." Therefore, if a man had no leisure for sick thoughts he could not possibly have a sick body.

The work of a Christian Science practitioner, then, is to teach a man to think scientifically. Once this has been accomplished a man has been provided with an unfailing remedy against harboring sick thoughts: he has, in short, been visited by Truth, whether he decides to entertain his visitor or to send him away. Sick thoughts are not, however, necessarily confined to the production of material ailments or diseases. They are the immediate material causes of every form of inharmoniousness. A man, that is to say, cannot possibly limit his sense of health without having first created in his own consciousness a sense of limitation, which may be manifested in ill-health, but may equally well be manifested in poverty, or in sorrow, or in sin. After all, the only difference between poverty and sickness is, that in the case of poverty a man limits the harmony of Mind to the extent that it is impossible for him, for the time being at any rate, to take advantage of the infinity of Principle; whilst in the case of sickness he limits the harmony of Principle sufficiently to make it equally impossible for him to take advantage of the infinite harmony of

Principle. In such a case the visitor who may heal him is not actually the human being coming into his presence, but the presence of the Christ, Truth, which as Jesus pointed out to the disciples, in the hour of the ascension, is with, and must always remain with, a man owing to the very fact of the omnipresence of Principle.

It is manifest, then, that the Christ is not only the Great Physician for the sick, but the Great Physician for those who are suffering in any way. A knowledge of the Christ, an understanding of Principle, is the expression of divine Love which meets every need. In fact, as Mrs. Eddy has stated it, on page 494 of Science and Health, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." There is absolutely no limitation, then, to the ministrations of Love. If it can take the place of the physician, it can heal disease, it can bind up wounds; and if it can give a man, day by day, his daily bread, it can satisfy every legitimate necessity which can arise for him. There are, however, fewer scientific facts to which it seems harder for a man mentally to surrender than the statement of infinity. The human mind is so essentially finite that it limits itself at every turn, and it has been taught in its schools to regard this limitation as scientific. It is also essentially inert, and dreads the metaphysical discipline of mastering Science through an understanding of which it alone can escape from itself. If it can find a material way by means of which it can induce itself to believe that it is following a scientific course, it not only rejoices in taking that way, but vehemently defends its choice as scientific.

This attitude was clear enough to Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of the Christian Science movement. She saw the natural drift of the human mind towards the easier way. She realized that Science and water would also be more palatable to it than unadulterated Science, and that nothing but the spiritual propulsion born of a correct understanding of Principle would be strong enough to overcome the sensuous instinct to find relief in a resort

to material means. She saw, in short, that every effort would be made to mummify the Christian Scientist into scattering his fire, and so she introduced, into the Manual of The Mother Church, the by-law, printed on pages 44 and 45, which declares, "Members of this Church shall not unite with organizations which impede their progress in Christian Science. God requires our whole heart, and he supplies within the wide channels of The Mother Church dutiful and sufficient occupation for all its members." Thus she indicated to the movement that there was no royal road to an understanding of the Christ, but only the narrow way of Principle from which there were no deviations. Anything, then, in the way of activity which travels outside the realm of scientific demonstration, is waste both of the time and energy of the Christian Scientist. To the man who does not understand Principle it may prove a necessary expedient; but for the man who has grasped the meaning of divine law, there is no longer any possible hesitation. He will know that he is never giving greater assistance to humanity than when he is realizing, for himself, the truth of being. Therefore, though the temptation may come to him to participate in any of those material expedients for the amelioration of the sufferings of the race, he puts it aside because he knows a better way, and because he realizes that only by that way can he hope to destroy the causes of the effects which those who are ignorant of Principle have been struggling with throughout the ages.

Along this narrow road, then, comes the man inspired by the understanding of the Christ, and as he journeys, he pours out, to those with eyes to see, and ears to hear, the gospel of the Christ, and demonstrates its healing power. His knowledge of the Christ has taught him that there is no matter, save as a supposititious image of the human mind. Therefore he knows that to indulge in material means to heal the sick and bind up the wounded is, for him, a mere loss of opportunity. All being Mind, and Mind alone, he knows that the sick thoughts of the human mind can only be obliterated as that mind's ignorance of Truth is corrected, and that this can only be achieved as the carnal mind gives place to the Mind which was in Christ Jesus. It is this knowledge of the Christ that he realizes must come as a visitor to the sick man, if he is scientifically to be healed, as the angel of the Lord came unto Abraham, as he sat in the door of his tent, in Maure, in the heat of the day.

John Bright

"John Bright, who from the time I entered Parliament honored me with his friendship, and, on some occasions, with his confidence, was a man to whom right and wrong were the two great realities of human life," the Rt. Hon. George W. E. Russell writes in "Portraits of the Seventies." "At each fresh turn in public affairs he asked himself, not which course was pleasantest, or most popular, or most likely to be successful, but which course was right; and, when once science had answered the question, he saw the path of duty lying straight before him and followed it, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left."

"Of course by the time that I had become acquainted with him the great contentions with which his name is inseparably associated lay far back in the past. Church rates and corn laws had only an antiquarian interest. The Crimes and the Mutiny had long been history. . . . The Irish Church was disestablished; and the English artisans had obtained the franchise. . . . He had withdrawn from the battles of the platform, and was content with the tranquil life of the House of Commons and an unobtrusive office in the Government."

"His high reputation as a man whose politics were a part of his religion, and who had never turned aside by a hair's breadth from the narrow path of duty as he understood it, gave him a weight of moral influence such as few politicians have ever commanded. . . . Pitt, translating Tacitus,

said, 'Eloquence is like a flame, it requires matter to feed it, motion to excite it, and it brightens as it burns.' The admirable simile was never better illustrated than in the case of Bright."

"For my own part," the writer continues, "I believe that his speeches will always be recognized as the finest, of which we have certain knowledge, in the English language. I insert the qualification about 'certain knowledge,' because the oratory which has come down to us from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries was subjected to such elaborate revision and correction, that we can form only an imperfect notion of it as it fell from the speaker's lips. With the development of the reporter's art came the possibility of knowing exactly what the speaker said; and, though a speech can never be adequately reported, inasmuch as it depends for three-fourths of its effect on voice and look and manner and gesture, still the verbal part of it can now be certainly and accurately known. In this, I think, Bright stands supreme. His oratory is literature. It is wholly free from the over-elaboration of Caning and Shell; from Peel's pomposity and Gladstone's long-windedness. Every word is drawn from the pure 'well of English undefiled'; every sentence, even the shortest, falls in perfect harmony on the ear; every mood of the human spirit—pathos, indignation, sarcasm, humor, sympathy—finds its natural vent in the successive moods of the ever-varying style."

"And we, who have the happiness of remembering him, know that his oratorical equipment did not end with verbal perfection. Voice, intonation, manner, gesture—though the gesture was of the slightest—and a presence singularly dignified; all these were component parts of the transcendent spell."

Midsummer

The roadsides are yellow with mullein and foxglove as we take our way down to the creek, in whose pools the white lilies are now in bloom, floating unharmed upon the dark water. As we sit quietly down upon the bank our ears are filled with that hum of insect life which is the voice of midsummer, and a pair of syrphus-flies poised on invisible wings just before us, gleaming as if truly made of polished gold. And look at that gem hovering over the snowy lilies—a humming bird that whirs from flower to flower, picking out of their waxy chalice the minute morsels of his insect fare.

What beauty rises from the dark mud of this weedy pool—rosy lilies, the dancing snowflakes of the water ranunculus, heart-leaf, yellow cups of other lilies and buttercups, the rich violet purple of the water hyacinth, and alongshore, prince of all the pond side, the tall, scarlet spikes of the cardinal flower. Here and there over the smooth surface dart and glide the skaters, and over all zigzag innumerable dragon-flies, throwing metallic reflections, blue, red, green, and bronze, from their burnished armor and gauzy wings.—Ernest Ingersoll.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition)	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	.....5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	.....7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition, 5.00

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

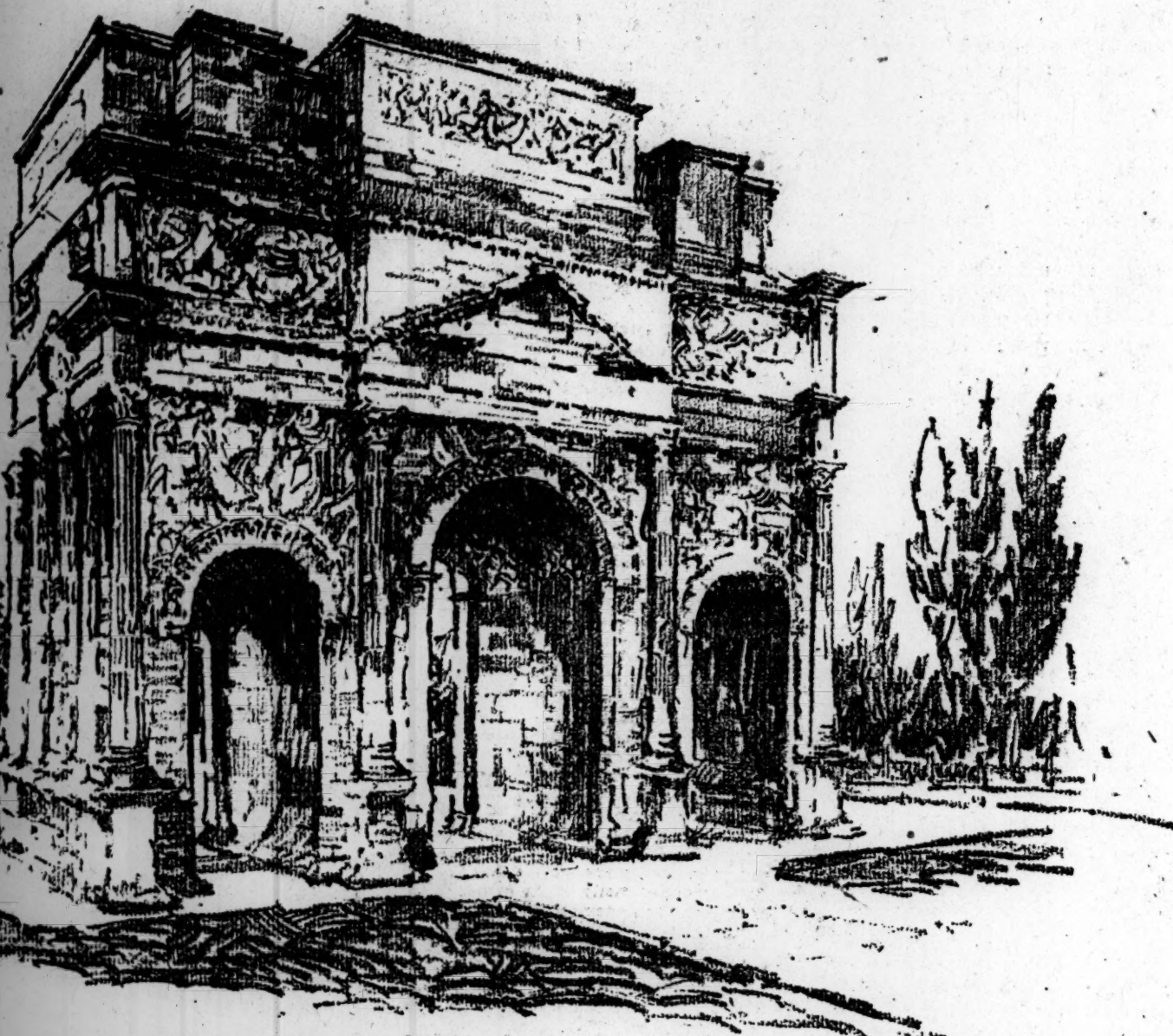
SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Remittances by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Roman Triumphal Arch at Orange, Provence

The chief claim to distinction of the town of Orange in the south of France is surely the fact that from it came William, tenth reigning prince of that name, who left his southern principality in order to become William the First of Ireland, the Second of Scotland, the Third of England, and the Fourth of Normandy, and the champion of the Protestant liberties of England. Tiny as the extent of his territory was, the Princes of Orange were technically reigning sovereigns, and therefore the peers of

kings to whom the little territory would be no more than a country estate, and they retained their independence long after Lyons, Vienne, Provence, Besancon, Bresse, and the Burgundian counts had all yielded to the

ever-increasing encroachments of the Kingdom of France. At the present time Orange is a quiet country town, and the days seem far away when it was an independent state with its own court. That still more distant time,

when the Romans ruled there and built the mighty theater whose walls still tower up above the modern houses, and the fine triumphal arch with its three gateways really seems nearer today than the intervening period when Orange was the capital of independent rulers. One cannot go far in Provence without coming upon some trace of Roman occupation. An idea may be gained of the magnitude of their building operations there when it is remembered that Orange was a place of no importance in Roman Provence, and yet they thought it worth while to build the great theater with its auditorium hollowed out of the hillside, which still from time to time is filled with spectators when the Comedie Francaise gives a performance there. The triumphal arch, though small as compared with great arches at Rome itself, is sufficiently imposing. The date assigned to it is the earlier part of the First Century A. D. Ruskin in writing of it says that it affords a good illustration of what he calls "sketching in sculpture," all the carvings being surrounded with a deeply cut line just as a drawing is emphasized by a pencil outline.

Deep Woods in July

"The woods seem never so deep and shadowy and secluded as in midsummer, when vegetation of all kinds has reached its fullest growth, shutting out the beams of the sun and spreading a cool twilight shadow everywhere. Where brakes grow high in damp swales and heavy vines trail down, there is a gloom that is almost tropic. Even the evergreens are heavier of foliage in midsummer than at any other time, for then they are 'edging out' with that delicate green of a new growth, so beautiful against the darker masses of old foliage. And if you are fortunate enough to be in the land of balsams, you will be regaled by that rich, resinous, aromatic odor given out by the new balsam foliage under the intense summer sun," writes James Buckham.

"The birds of the woods are never quite silent even on the hottest day. The thrushes seem to love midsummer. Indeed what more characteristic sound of a hot day of July or August than the far-ranging bell-like song of the hermit thrush, always sounding so remote, so elusive, so phantom-like? Is this remoteness only apparent, and due to a peculiar, ventriloquist power of the bird? I am inclined to think so, because I have heard the far-away song in woods of such small extent that it would be impossible for the bird to put any distance between us."

"Another midsummer voice very noticeable in the woods is the soft purring and mewling of the catbird—a bird so aptly named that a child would identify it on first hearing. The catbird is our northern mockingbird. There is no question that he does imitate the other birds and especially the thrasher. Often while listening to his fine plaintive scolding, I have heard him suddenly break forth into the rich, voluble song of the thrasher; and in my opinion he treats the theme in a finer way, he improves on the original."

"The two kinglets, golden and ruby-crowned, and the Maryland yellow throat, are also characteristic warm weather singers. The yellow-throat in particular, sings indefatigably, and its 'rickety-rickety-rickety' makes the woods ring till the listener tires of the phrase. The chat is a noonday singer, a ventriloquist, and almost as much of a mocker as the catbird. His song is not very agreeable—a kind of parody, a curious conglomeration of barks, squeals, whistles, and even guttural grunts, seeming to come from all points of the compass, and giving one the impression of being in a badly excited menagerie. Other woodland notes heard above the music of the brook, are the fine cadenzas of the song-sparrow, the clear warble of the Carolina wren, the sweet and penetrating song of the red-eyed vireo, and the flat, quacking note of the ever busy and absorbed nuthatch."

"The lover of the woods will be entertained, too, by the lively barking of Chikaree, the red squirrel, who haunts your vicinity all day long, and chatters at you, using his tail as a baton of emphasis, from some safe perch on a limb. The chipmunk will startle you with his sharp whistle from near-by stump and the delicate, life-like notes of the tree-toad will lead your eyes hither and thither in

a vain attempt to locate the tiny piper. All these sounds are dear and familiar, one may have heard them a thousand times, but they are just as sweet and endearing when heard for the thousand and first time."

"And the brook music! What a joy is that through all the summer day! The brook is at once the heart and the voice of the woods. Its presence completes the woodland charm, and it hints the most intimate secrets of nature. I do not wonder that the Indians used running water for many of their beautiful and poetic names. A mountain brook is a poem in itself—the purest and sweetest of idylls."

The True Christian Household

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
(Eph. II, 19.)
Happy, moving maids and men,
Household of our God!
Fear no evil, comfort lies
In His staff and rod.
Let your tasks be shown as one
Living, heavenly union.

Think yourselves no strangers held
Under mortal sway;
Fellow-citizens are ye
With the saints today.
Let your labors be as theirs
Dear atonements, constant prayers.

Mistress, master, government
Is of God alone;
Household laws in Science framed
Base a single throne.
Bring the nations peace, and prove
One their household is in Love.

The Night-Wind

In summer's mellow midnight,
A cloudless moon shone through
Our open parlor window,
And rose-trees wet with dew.

I sat in silent musing,
The soft wind waned my hair;
It told me heaven was glorious,
And sleeping earth was fair.

I needed not its breathing,
To bring such thoughts to me;
But still it whispered lowly,
"How dark the woods will be!"

"The thick leaves in my arbor
Are rustling like a dream,
And all their myriad voices
Instinct with spirit seem."

—Emily Brontë.

The Frog in Japanese Poetry

"It appears that for more than eleven hundred years the Japanese have been making poems about frogs; and it is at least possible that verses on this subject, which have been preserved in the Manyōshū, were composed even earlier than the Eighth Century," says Lafcadio Hearn. "A fact noteworthy in this relation is that the first poem written in the measure called hokku, by the famous Bashō, was about frogs. The triumph of this extremely brief form of verse—three lines of five, seven, and five syllables, respectively—is to draw one complete picture; and Bashō's original accomplishes the feat—difficult, if not impossible to repeat in English:

Furu ike ya . . .
Kawazu tobikomu.
Mizu no oto.
(Old pond—frogs jumping in—sound of water.)

"An immense number of poems about frogs were subsequently written in this measure. Even at the present time professional men of letters amuse themselves by making short poems on frogs. Distinguished among these is a young poet known to the Japanese literary world by the pseudonym of 'Roseki,' who lives in Osaka and keeps in the pond of his garden hundreds of singing frogs. At intervals he invites all his poet friends to a feast, with a proviso that each must compose, during the entertainment, one poem about

the inhabitants of the pond. A collection of the verses thus obtained was privately printed in 1897."

"I can give two examples of modern popular compositions of this kind. The first contains an allusion to the famous proverb, 'The frog in the well knows not the great sea.' A person quite innocent of the ways of the world is compared to a frog in a well; and we may suppose the speaker of the following lines to be some sweet-hearted country girl, answering an ungenerous remark with very pretty tact:

"Laugh me to scorn if you please;
Call me your frog in the well;
Flowers fall into my well; and its
water mirrors the moon."

"There are hundreds of verses about the common frogs of ponds or rice fields. Some refer chiefly to the volume of the sound that the frogs make: 'Hearing the frogs of the rice fields, methinks that the water sings.' 'As we flush the rice fields of spring, the frog-song flows with the water.' 'From rice field to rice field they call: unceasing the challenge and answer the chorus of pond frogs.' 'So many the voices of frogs that I cannot but wonder if the pond be not wider at night than by day.' 'Other poems are intended only as tiny pictures—thumb-nail sketches—such as this hokku:

"Path between rice fields; frogs jumping away to right and left."
"Or this, which is a thousand years old:

"Where the flowers of the yamabuki are imaged in the still marsh water, the voice of the kawazu is heard."

"The following pretty fancy: 'Now sings the frog, and the voice of the frog is perfumed; for into the shining stream the cherry-petals fall.'"

"Most of the following examples are taken from the book of frog poems published by Roseki;—each paragraph of my prose rendering, it should be remembered, represents a distinct poem:

"Now all the guests being gone, why still thus respectfully sitting, O frog?"

"So resting your hands on the ground, do you welcome the Rain, O frog?"

"You disturb in the ancient well the light of the stars, O frog!"

"Sleepy the sound of the rain; but your voice makes me dream, O frog!"

"Always beginning to say something against the great Heaven, O frog!"

"You have learned that the world is void: you never look at it as you float, O frog!"

"Having lived in clear-rushing mountain streams, never can your voice become stagnant, O frog!"

"The last pleasing conceit shows the esteem in which the vocal powers of the kajiki are held."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the content of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$3.00 Six months, \$1.50
Three months, \$0.75 One month, 75c
Single copies 5 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$3.00, one month 75c.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

To 10 pages	In North to other America countries
To 20 pages	1 cent 2 cents
To 30 pages	2 cents 3 cents
To 40 pages	3 cents 4 cents
To 50 pages	4 cents 5 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

NEWS BUREAUS

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 303 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 9 East 40th St., Chicago, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg., Kansas City, 711 A Commerce Trust Bldg., San Francisco, 1100 First National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg., Seattle, 600 Joshua Green Bldg., London, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE EVIDENCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and other Christian Science publications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Red Cross

THE arch enemy of the human race, said Rousseau, was the man to whom it first occurred to put a fence round something and say, "This is mine." He must have been a very early citizen of the world, this primitive capitalist, because he dealt exclusively in what natural science has since doubtfully and delightfully dubbed "first principles," and his sole claim to recognition is, surely, that he was the first to do what every man, woman, and child, after him, has had a mind to. One feels tolerably confident, therefore, that Rousseau's arch enemy was the first human being, indeed, if the Darwinian theory is humanly accurate, he was probably the first monkey. Perhaps, his ancestry might be traced even further back, as in that quaint quatrain of a certain well-known poet:—

"Primitive life organisms were chemical,
Bursting spontaneous, under the sea,
Purely subaqueous, panquadraceutical,
Was the original crystal of me."

Or, to put it more seriously, Rousseau need not have troubled himself about persons, he was reflecting really on the primitive instinct of the animal.

This passion, it is, of course, obvious does not confine itself to the possession of material objects. It is even more clearly expressed in its effort to hall-mark ideas. This is manifest in the mistaken view of Kingship which has produced the autocrat with his demand of loyalty to a person and not Principle; the philosophic schools with their insistence on the correctness of the theories of individuals rather than on scientific proof; and, above all, the great Churches founded, again, not on the demonstration of a metaphysical fact, as Jesus of Nazareth demanded, but on dogmas evolved by individuals, synods, and councils. It is out of this that all the religious persecution of the past has sprung; it is because of this that the civilized world enjoys an orthodox medical monopoly today; it is, in short, owing to this that progress so commonly consists of the effort to break away from a tradition, even if it is only the brown tree of Eighteenth Century art. In spite of this the human mind goes on endeavoring to corner everything from salvation to eggs, and from ideas to potatoes. And the latest of all these efforts has been the effort to prove that the Red Cross is a Roman Catholic conception.

Now it is doubtful if any more unwise claim could be put forth on behalf of the Society. If the world once begins to suspect that the Red Cross stands under the aegis of a particular sect, its usefulness founded on its universality will at once disappear. As a matter of fact, however, the world cares very little whether some person in the Sixteenth Century had an idea which occurred later to somebody else in the Nineteenth. No one, for instance, except the pure man of letters, is particularly interested in the fact that before Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet," a certain Master Thomas Kyd had written a play on the same subject, with which Shakespeare, the actor, was no doubt quite familiar. And few people interested in the Red Cross care particularly, apart from any academic curiosity the matter may incite, whether the Red Cross emblem was first contrived by Signor Cammillus de Lellis, in 1585, or by Monsieur Jean Henri Dunant, in 1863. As a matter of fact there is nothing particularly original in a red cross on a white ground. It was the flag of England up to the time of the union with Scotland, it was the flag under which Drake and Hawkins fought, and it is the flag of a British admiral until this day.

Monsieur Dunant was, therefore, obviously under no obligation to Signor de Lellis, of whom he probably never even heard, in reversing the flag of Switzerland so as to obtain the present flag of the Red Cross. His idea, however, and this is the really important thing, was confined to nursing and making provision for the sick, and had its origin in the horrors of the hospitals in the Crimea and the Austro-Franco-Italian war, the latter of which were described by him in his book, "Souvenir de Solferino." Monsieur Dunant's idea spread rapidly. No nation, no sect, no medical school claimed it as its own. Florence Nightingale had already set the example, so that Longfellow could write:

"Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room."

Nursing was nursing and not doctoring, and as for religions the Turks adopted, as their equivalent, a red Crescent on a white ground. When, in turn, the idea was accepted in the United States, the founder was Miss Clara Barton.

Now it is quite certain that deeds of mercy have not been confined to the Christian era. But it is equally true that the incitement to deeds of mercy, in the Christian era, is to be found in the Gospels in the familiar words, "I was sick, and ye visited me." But no one who has read the Gospels can be ignorant that there was no resort to material means in the healing Jesus taught to his students, and demonstrated before the world. Still, so long as humanity fails to realize this, and demands material means, humanity has a right to receive material treatment from those who believe in material remedies. At the same time it should be remembered that the visiting of the sick was not limited by Jesus to times of war, and that the Red Cross, as founded by Monsieur Dunant, did not contemplate embracing a conflict between medical schools, but confined itself to that broad humanity of nursing and providing for the wounded, in which it was hoped men of all nations, of every creed, and of any school of medicine could combine to do their share. Unfortunately the original idea of Monsieur Dunant has tended more and more to be obscured, with the result that the Red Cross movement has drifted perilously near the shoals of orthodox medicine. This means, of course, that unless the drift can be prevented it will gradually cease to be a representative world movement. The Red

Cross Society was never intended, in short, to take, in any way, the place of the medical profession, but to supply certain phases of material help which up to then had never been adequately provided by governments in time of war.

The day is coming, however, when all the various schools of medicine must be admitted to an equality, because it is obvious that the sick should be visited only by those in whose ministrations they have confidence. The world is large. It contains men and women of varying views, but no healing movement can appeal to these men and women which attempts to impose upon them the views of others. In the ranks of the healing profession of the future, the allopath and the homeopath must meet on common ground, because there are men and women who desire their particular services, but there must be room in their company also for the osteopath and the eclectic, in proportion to the demand for their services. And there must be a place too for the Christian Science practitioner, since the Christian Science movement had already woven itself around the world. And, then, there will still remain a place for a Red Cross Society founded on the lines of Monsieur Dunant's conception, a Society which will devote itself to bringing to all mankind such alleviation of suffering as mankind may need in addition to the services of the various practitioners. Such an organization already exists in the Christian Science movement. In the present war it has brought hope, encouragement, and comfort to hundreds of families bowed in distress and want, and it may truly be said of its ministrations, in the largest sense, "I was sick, and ye visited me."

Getting Down to Facts

EPITOMIZED, the very able speech of United States Senator William E. Borah, on Thursday, upon the seriousness of the war situation, amounted to this, that the struggle cannot be carried to a successful conclusion on mere abstractions. The people of the United States must be made to understand the practical issues involved for them and for their country in the conflict. They believe what they have been told, that the country is fighting for humanity, for civilization, for the rehabilitation of certain countries in Europe, and they are heartily in sympathy with such an undertaking, but it does not touch them closely, it does not come home to them. "If the American people realized what was at stake in this war, and the danger to their own country if this war is not won," said the speaker, who was addressing his associates with reference to the Rivers and Harbors Bill, "the Senate would not now be appropriating millions of dollars to improve creeks down which a duck could not float." If the people of the United States, the Senator might have added, only realized the peril of the present war situation, they would rise in mass and put an end to a policy in Congress which is wasting priceless time upon comparatively trivial measures.

The war has got far beyond the point of abstraction for the United States. It has become a concrete question. The winning of it must necessarily mean a victory for democracy, the preservation of human freedom, the punishment of international wrongdoing, the rehabilitation of outraged and devastated territories; but the thing for Americans to consider, first of all, is what the losing of it will involve. If the issue has been clouded, it should now be made clear. There was never a time, since Aug. 1, 1914, when Germany was not, in effect, engaged in making war against the United States as surely as it was making war against Serbia, Belgium, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Said Senator Borah:

"I voted for war because the most vital thing in our national life was at stake, and for no other reason on earth would I have cast that vote and helped to plunge our nation into the midst of this world conflict. As I view it, from that hour this was no longer a European war to settle and adjust European affairs or to be controlled by European interests, but an American war to be carried on for American interests, and to be prolonged or shortened according to American demands and in harmony with our welfare—a war to settle once and for all, for all time, that, while we are slow to wrath, we are swift to avenge those wrongs which challenge national honor and imperil the security of our own people."

This is not merely the personal view of the Senator from Idaho. He is not stating an abstraction; he is presenting one of the coldest facts that has ever confronted the American Republic. Good for all nations and for all peoples must inevitably result from the defeat of German autocracy, but just as inevitably must ruin for the United States and its institutions result from a contrary outcome of the conflict. America, whether she will or not, must make the struggle her own for her own sake. This may not be palatable, but it is true.

The Italian Socialist and the War

THE congress of the Reformist Socialist Party, recently held in Rome, was particularly interesting as showing that the changes so noticeable in the attitude of the French Socialist are to be found also amongst the Socialists in Italy, although perhaps not in so pronounced a degree, or so generally. In France the Socialists, or those among them who follow the lead of such men as Gustave Hervé and Marcel Sembat, have thoroughly and wholeheartedly identified themselves with the Nation in the prosecution of the war. They have also abandoned their view that class warfare is essential to progress, and have affirmed their belief that, in future, they must look to a "fruitful entente" between labor and capital as a means of attaining to the ideal society. In Italy, the Socialist has not moved so fast. The official Socialists were opposed to Italian intervention, and the differences which obtained on the subject led to a split in the party ranks and to the formation of the Reformist Socialist Party, which has always been in favor of the most vigorous prosecution of the war.

This is a specially interesting development. Some six years ago, on the outbreak of the Turco-Italian war, the Socialists gave their support to the Government; but after a time, first one and then another withdrew this support, until the great bulk of the party were united in opposing the continuance of the struggle, and were loud in their demand for the conclusion of peace. The opposi-

tion was based, not so much on a disapproval of Italy's war with Turkey, as on a reaffirmation of the Socialist disapproval of war of any kind, and this vigorous anti-war policy has persisted, with the official Socialist, ever since. The attitude of the Italian Socialist on the question of war has, of course, always been exceptionally strong and exceptionally definite. As Professor Ivanoe Bonomi explained in an able article on the subject, published in Italy, some months ago, speaking of the Socialist of the Paduan Plain, "he is against war and whoever upholds it, against those who carry it on, and those who attach value to it." This, until recently, was, perhaps, true of the great bulk of Italian Socialists, and to them all wars were the same. As in France, however, so in Italy, those Socialists who hold such views are not heard to any extent, and the party which stands before the Nation as representing the views of Italian Socialism is the Reformist Party.

It will be particularly interesting to note the effect of this situation on Italian Socialism after the war. More and more, as the great struggle continues, it is seen to be so utterly unlike any other war that has preceded it that preconceived ideas in regard to war in general have little application to it. The official Socialist in Italy, like every one else, must sooner or later recognize this.

Cooperation in the United Kingdom

THE annual conference of the Cooperative Society of Great Britain & Ireland, which was recently held at Swansea, afforded yet further evidence of the steady development of the cooperative movement throughout the country. The conference was attended by some 1100 delegates, and there were also present delegates from Russia and France. It was, indeed, a remarkable history which the president sketched in his opening address, beginning with the famous twenty-eight weavers of Rochdale, with their £28 capital, and concluding with the enormous figures in which the movement deals today, running into totals of many millions of pounds. As he skillfully marshaled his facts, and showed the present work of the movement, he justified his contention that "cooperators are, on the threshold of a new era."

Those who have a first-hand acquaintance with the cooperative movement in the United Kingdom, whilst recognizing the tremendous importance and value of the course taken, recognize also that it has all the defects of its virtues. Profits, in the generally accepted meaning of that word, have, it is true, been eliminated, but the dividend, or the "divvy," as it is invariably referred to amongst the workers of the northern towns, where cooperation has its firmest hold, has taken their place, and the temptation to maintain and increase custom by steadily raising the dividend returned on purchases is one with which every cooperative society is faced.

It is particularly welcome, therefore, to find that the conference which assembled at Swansea was fully awake to the danger in this connection. It heartily indorsed the proposals of the central board, which advised that as much capital as possible should be got into the movement; that the prices charged should never be higher than the local prices; that the wages paid should never fall below the district rate; that prices should be kept down, and that dividends should not be increased. Cooperative business is, of course, very far from being immune from the defects of other businesses, and the temptation to increase profits by selling inferior goods, paying inadequate wages, and charging excessive prices, is always present. In the case of cooperation, indeed, such methods constitute a greater temptation; inasmuch as they may be resorted to with more impunity than in the case of competitive trading. The cooperator will endure many things before abandoning his "checks and dividends," and transferring his custom to the ordinary tradesman. Cooperation alone, as has been proved again and again, will never make any business a success. There is the same call here as in all other businesses for sound ability, enlightened methods, and fair dealing; and it is only when, as a consequence of these, the dividend increases, that the business can be said to be sound.

Language

THE forces inimical to a commonwealth will act according to the ancient saw, Divide et Impera. The prime necessity for understanding the ideals of a country must be knowledge of its language. Indeed, if men are to understand men throughout the world there must be a common tongue. In times past partial agreements have appeared as to a "language of diplomacy," and events established in different eras a "language of commerce." There have been many efforts to invent a language as a common vehicle between nations, but without human design the common language so long desired has arrived. In 1800 it was reckoned that there were 21,000,000 users of English, and a hundred years later the reckoning was 170,000,000. Many have given testimony that one can travel the world around and find everywhere help and service from those who more desire to talk their own English than to be spoken to in the language indigenous to their own land. If the world is feeling for and finding a common tongue, how much more should there be a common tongue in a commonwealth. As has been already said, for a common understanding this is necessary. In an army every soldier should know the words and signs which direct his course and actions. That much at least should not be foreign to him. Likewise in a democracy the citizen should know enough to understand the law and gospel, spirit and method, of the commonwealth. Adverse to this will be the avoidance of its language by some therein of foreign speech and beliefs. Let this go far, and misunderstanding and divided counsels will result, and therewith impotence for the democracy.

One of the first things a foreigner in a new country learns is computation. He must know about his wages and compute his spending, and very soon he comes into fellowship with the accounting methods of the people; but more than that he is in fellowship with the vast host of those who use Arabic numerals, and understand their relationship and value. Were some arrangement to pre-

vail whereby a dozen different modes of accounting, with distinct and separate symbols, should remain in use, the groups using these diverse methods would be separated from each other by an impassable gulf of misunderstanding. Yet for each group to learn Arabic figures and their use, would bridge the gulf, and deliver them all from limitation. Should there be advantage to some in maintaining the separation of these groups, because more easily manipulated when thus isolated and deprived of the common understanding which would unite them all, one can understand that Arabic numerals might be denounced. So likewise in a democracy the politician may desire to prevent the common understanding consequent upon the universal use of the language of the commonwealth, because by division he may control. Were the newspapers published in diverse tongues to parallel their columns with translation into the one language, the unity of intelligence and freedom would more quickly arrive.

Notes and Comments

A SORT of mild sensation has been caused by the report that Mr. Balfour was brought to America in a gigantic dreadnought, carrying eighteen-inch guns, and belonging to a class mysteriously known, to the landlubber in England, as the Hush or the Hush Hush dreadnought. Now what may have been done, in England, towards building and arming greater dreadnoughts than any existing before the war is a military secret, which had best remain one, and information as to which can only be of service to the enemy. But really the editors who copy these things should not believe everything sensational they see in the English press. It has been stated before in these columns, and it may as well be repeated, that Mr. Balfour came to America in the Olympic. He brought with him, not eighteen-inch guns, but some 1100 women and children, related chiefly to the Canadian soldiers in Europe, of whom it was thought wise to relieve the United Kingdom, when the U-boat warfare became accentuated. Having brought Mr. Balfour to Halifax, the Olympic returned to England, and later on again sailed for Halifax, where she reembarked Mr. Balfour on his return journey.

New activities are steadily producing new words, and, coined as they are, for the most part, under stress of circumstances, they make no pretense at preserving philological amenities. The latest, like so many others, comes from France. "This afternoon," writes an officer in a letter from the front, "we motored over to the Tankodrome." As one writer very justly exclaims: "And only a year ago we had yet to learn what tanks were!"

THERE is neither free nor fair trade in fuel within the borders of the United States. An ironclad monopoly prevents the private citizen from obtaining the product of the coal mine at prices, or upon terms, other than those fixed by questionable combinations. An incident which recently came to light in a certain American city illustrates this point. Certain families, learning that coal for which they were charged \$11 a ton could be purchased at the mine, according to published reports, at \$4.50 a ton, formed a pool for the purpose of paying for a carload of the commodity. The money to defray all costs was deposited to the credit of the mining company, but that corporation, instead of filling the order, sent back word that it "sold only through regular channels," which meant, virtually, that the company was acknowledging its participation in a conspiracy to restrain trade. Why, in such circumstances, should the people hesitate to compel the taking over of the coal mines by their Government?

A THIRTEENTH CENTURY commentator, David Kimchi, drew attention to the verse in Ezekiel which says: "Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentils, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof." "The prophet," commented David Kimchi, "thus warns the disobedient children of Israel that, during the siege of Jerusalem, they will no longer be able to make their bread with pure wheat, but they will have to mix with it all kinds of grain and vegetables with which flour is not made, unless extreme need makes it necessary to do so." Whatever Ezekiel may have meant by his advice to the children of Israel, he furnished a recipe for war bread which is pretty certainly the oldest extant in the world. David Kimchi's comment is seven hundred years old and Ezekiel wrote seventeen hundred years before Kimchi.

AMONGST the many good stories being told of Sir Herbert Tree, one related by Charles Brookfield, in his "Reminiscences," is worth repeating. It is of the time when Tree was building his famous theater in the Haymarket. "Tree's enthusiasm," says Brookfield, "would often impede the traffic of the Haymarket, for he would wander into the middle of the road and waylay passers-by to infect them with his enthusiasm. He one day caught Sir Squire Bancroft by the arm, as he was on his way to the London and Westminster Bank. 'Well, Bancroft,' cried Tree, waving his hand triumphantly towards the Charles Street side of his colossal new toy, 'what do you think of it?' The practical Bancroft surveyed the new building for a few seconds through his glass, then turned to the excited manager and observed: 'A lot of windows! They'll all want cleaning.'"

STREET railway companies here and there, and especially in New England, are complaining that their present condition is intolerable. If this is the case, perhaps they will, as a result of it, be better able hereafter to sympathize with the condition of their patrons.

EDWARD N. HURLEY, the new chairman of the United States Shipping Board, comes very near voicing the public opinion of his country when he says that, as he understands it, he has been appointed to build ships, not to talk. If all men in American official life were gifted with a like faculty for interpreting their duty there would be a great deal less said and a great deal more done.